WANTS
ONE CEN
ONE WORD
ONE ISSUE
THE COLONIST.

The Daily Colonist.

HAVE YOU TRIED
EXCELSIOR
XXX ENGLISH ALE
Pronounced by experts equal to the best Burton-on-Trent. Order from your grocer or from the Excelsior Brewery, Victoria West. Telephone 215.

VOL LXXIII.---NO. 142. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA TUESDAY MAY 28 1895. THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

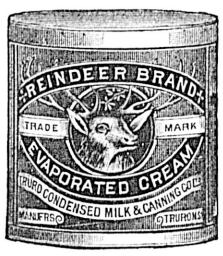
Manufacturing Fine Jewelry.
REPAIRING.
DESIGNING.
Re-Setting Precious Stones, Etc.
CHALLONER AND MITCHELL,
No. 47 GOVERNMENT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF B.C.

TEAS AND COFFEES
STOCK COMPLETE IN THESE LINES.
HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Merchants,
WHARF STREET

WHAT ABOUT A PAIR OF TAN SHOES?
Come and talk with us on the question.
A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

CASH! CASH! CASH!
AFTER 21 years of unsatisfactory struggling with the CREDIT System, we have decided on June 1st prox. to close our books and commence a SPOT CASH Business, giving thereafter our paying patrons the benefit of our losses by reducing prices to a SPOT CASH basis. We thank our customers for past patronage and will make it to your interest to call and see us. We have given the subject long and earnest thought, viewing it from all sides—its pros and cons—and are convinced that we can do our patrons and ourselves more good by adhering strictly to a CASH business. We will give some sample prices in a few days. Our friends who owe balances we will most cordially welcome at an early date.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO. my16 m

BUY LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY'S WORLD-FAMOUS
Corned Beef . . .
Roast Beef . . . .
Lunch Tongues.
Etc., etc . . . . . .
NOT DEARER THAN OTHERS, BUT BETTER. ja1

Evaporated Cream.


Reindeer Brand.
For Picnics, Sportsmen or Home Use this Cream is unsurpassed. Ask your Grocer for a Tin.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
OLYMPIC FLOUR
Manufactured by . . . . . The Puget Sound Flouring Mills Co., Tacoma, Wash.
ap24

Notice to Contractors.
Tenders will be received up till Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 a.m., for the erection and completion of a two-story frame residence on Victoria Crescent. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
A. MAXWELL MUIR, Architect,
my16td 93½ Douglas Street.

M. G. BLANCHARD, V. S.,
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College,
Dominion Veterinary Inspector.
Office, Victoria Transfer Stables, Telphone 129. Residence 56 Michigan St. Telephone 110.
fel-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Girls for general housework, etc., to apply at the Employment Office, 43 Fort street. my28-1t

WANTED—Two first class stove plate moulders. Apply to Albion Iron Works Co. my28 2t

WANTED—A smart boy or young lady to act as cashier; duties to begin June 1st; apply Thursday before noon. B.C. Cattle Co., Ld. my28-2t

WANTED—Immediately—An engineer with third class certificate to run a small steamboat. Apply 122 Superior street. my28 1t

WANTED—General servant, must be accustomed to children. 144 Menzies st. my28-2t

WANTED—First-class skirt makers. Apply Miss McGibbon, 2 Amelia street, city. my28-2t

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper—Good manager and clever needlewoman; wages not so much object as comfortable home; country preferred. Apply C. A. H., Colonist office. my28

AGENTS WANTED—Good opportunity for 3 young men in city; something new, big profit. See general agent room 45, Brunswick Hotel, after 6 p.m. my28-1t

WANTED—A girl to take care of children. Apply 53 Vancouver street. my28-2t

STRAYED—From Fred. Cowley's, near the Willows, a red and white heifer calf, had a strap on neck with ring attached; if not returned or fifteen dollars, within seven days the guilty party will be made public, as their little game had a looker on. my28-3t

FOR SALE—Handsome white jet Breton skirt front, also dress coat and vest. Apply 23 St. Louis street. my28-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow, quiet; good milker. Apply to A. MacInnes, Belcher Avenue, corner of Oak Bay. my28 2t

FOR SALE—Hack horses and harness cheap. R.W.M., Colonist office. my28-2t

TO LET—No. 72 Fort street, store and dwelling combined; suitable accommodation. my28 6t

UNTIL SOLD—Your choice of 800 lbs. good Manitoba butter at 15c by the lb. or tub. No. 5 City Market. Robt. Eccles & Son. my28-4t

CRUSHED FRUITS IN SODA.
Something new. Peach, Pineapple, Strawberry, Orange, Nectar and Quince. We have an enviable reputation for our Ice Cream Soda.
JOHN COCHRANE,
DRUGGIST,
N.W. corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—
LOTS 399 AND 400
—IS—
WITHDRAWN.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
my16 Board of Trade.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
Room 7, Board of Trade Building.
REAL ESTATE
I am instructed to sell by Public Auction
THIS DAY
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT SALESROOM, BASTION SQUARE,
Town Lot 613, in Block M, Victoria City,
Together with the Three story Brick Residence, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, pantry, larder and conservatory, and a Six-roomed Cottage adjoining.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors, or to
JOSHUA DAVIES,
my17 Auctioneer.

J. RODERICK ROBERTSON,
OF DALLAS ROAD, VICTORIA, B.C.
Business communications, etc., for above, requiring attention prior to Mr. Robertson's return may be forwarded (by mails leaving Victoria up to 7th September) to
11 Oakhill Park, Hamstead, London, Eng.
my11-12-19-26

Dairy or Stock Farm for Sale.
207 ACRES crown grant good land, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, and equally distant from each—Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo; three-quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and P.O. (E. & N. R. R.); 3½ miles from Duncan's; 2½ miles from salt water; 1 mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder (easy to clear); eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; a trout creek; spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, cart, wagon, plow, harrow, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.
W. R. ROBERTSON, M'PHERSON STATION.
my28-d&w-1m

New Advertisements Continued on Page Eight

CABLE NEWS.

Joseph Chamberlain Defines the Policy of the Unionists—Harcourt Wants Dissolution.

Formosa's Attitude — Cuban Leader Martia—Cardinal Gibbons in Paris.

LONDON, May 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, has arrived in Paris.

The election to the chamber of deputies of Socialists de Felice Giuffrida at Catani and Barbato at Milan has caused much excitement. Giuffrida was sentenced last year to eight years imprisonment in connection with the socialist disturbances in Sicily. The returns received from 502 electoral colleges show that 321 ministerial and 148 opposition candidates have been returned. It is believed the new chamber of deputies will be but little altered by the elections which have just taken place.

The Prince of Wales held a levee to-day. There was a large attendance and the function was brilliant.

A dispatch to the Times from Rangoon, British Burmah, says: "On Thursday morning last thieves entered the American Baptist mission house at Thedoo and murdered a young Englishman named Lambert who was in charge. A heavy reward has been offered for the criminals.

The body of Jose Martia, the Cuban insurgent leader, who was killed at the battle of Bocas de Doseros, arrived yesterday at Santiago de Cuba, having been embalmed. It will be exposed to the public gaze to-day, in order that there may be absolutely no doubt in the public mind as to the identity of this dead leader.

Official circles in France are now disturbed by the situation of affairs in the island of Formosa, caused by the fact that it has declared itself a republic in spite of the terms of the treaty of Shinonoseki, by which it was ceded to Japan. French statesmen who are most competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject urge that an agreement regarding Formosa be arrived at between the powers

Lord Dunraven's daughters, Lady Rachael and Aileen, christened the Valkyrie at two o'clock this morning. After the launching she was towed to the Queen's dock, where the christening took place. The cup challenger will be taken to Gourock in order to be completely fitted out. Her first race will occur on the Clyde during the "Clyde fortnight."

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, talks freely in the lobby of the house of his desire for a dissolution and of his wish for a general election to take place at the earliest possible time. It is an open secret that he is confident of retirement with Lord Rosebery when the present parliament is ended, and wants to expedite the moment. He tries to persuade his colleagues that the best interests of the party will be served by holding on. To this course most of the ministerialists are opposed, relying on the consensus of opinion of the political agents throughout the country that the longer the general election is delayed the better the prospects for an aggravated defeat of the Liberals. The reports of the Unionist aaents show, it is said, that should parliament be dissolved now and a general election be held the party might secure a weak working majority. Should a dissolution be postponed for six months they would be likely to secure such a strong position that they would be able to keep the Liberals out of power for the next seven years. Both sides are convinced that dissolution is near and have begun their electoral campaign. The agents have been instructed to get ready their canvass books, while the candidates will take the stump during the Whitsuntide recess.

The definite programme of the Unionists, as declared by Joseph Chamberlain at the demonstration at St. James hall, comprises old age pensions for artisans and the house purchase scheme, improved dwellings for workingmen, aid to agriculture, a reduction of the burdens on land and the creation of peasant proprietors. The programme has obviously been constructed to allure the labor constituencies, especially that part of it which promises agricultural and social legislation. "You will have to decide," said Lord Salisbury, speaking at Bradford, "whether the social problem will be longer of solution; whether England will sanction any more the system of log rolling; whether a confederacy consisting of Irish, Welsh and Scotch contingents, each fighting for themselves, shall keep in power the party which is now sustained entirely by the action of squabbling mercenaries." The latest calculation is that the elections will take place in the third week of July.

Lady Mary Hamilton, the young daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, will be the richest heiress in England and probably in the world. She is only about ten years of age, and has inherited the bulk of the late Duke's estates, including the Isle of Arran, which alone is worth $5,000,000. The whole of the Duke of Hamilton's property was at his own disposal and the rentals already amount to $1,000,000 per year. The Duke's death was due to "banting," as the process of reducing a person's avoirdupois is termed. He had succeeded in lightening himself by about sixty pounds, but the process was too much for his vitality and he succumbed in spite of the efforts to save his life which were made by those who had the supervising of the banting treatment. The present Duke of Hamilton, a distant relative of the late Duke, inherits Hamilton Place and has barely enough to support the title.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LOAN.

It Will Not Barter Away Its Fishing Rights to Meet Present Pressing Requirements.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., May 26. — The loan which Colonial Secretary Bond is supposed to be negotiating in the United States occasions much interest here. Newfoundland, while willing to make liberal concessions in return for the free entry of its products into American markets, will strongly resist the bartering of its fishery rights worth millions of dollars even for the sake of the present loan, no matter how large it may be. The government has promised to furnish full information on Monday.

Drink Excelsior XXX English Ale and Lager Beer. It is the best.

ARMENIAN UPRISING.

Oppressed Christians Preparing to Resist Turkish Tyranny—A Mother Forced to Eat the Flesh of Her Child.

Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.

KARS, Russia, April 20 (via London, May 26).—During the past three weeks I have had unusual opportunities for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my announcement of an impending uprising of Armenians in Turkey next month. I have travelled many miles down and across the border in search of certain facts, and as a result I have had the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles now being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party. Moreover the plans of the party have been more fully explained by some of the most active and intelligent leaders of the eastern wing of the movement, and I am now entirely satisfied that unless unforeseen and uncontrollable conditions arise, the uprising will take place as announced.

The exact dates for the uprising have not yet been fixed owing to the fact that the extreme eastern section of the revolutionary party is not ready for active demonstrations. Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern wing longer than the month of May, I do not know, nor has the matter been decided.

The investigation of Mr. Paton, a British official, has confirmed in a general way the facts which I have incidentally obtained during the past eight weeks. The events of the massacre were so horrible that even the chronic exaggeration of the Armenian mind fails to add anything to them. Mr. Paton was accompanied on his tour of investigation by Dr. Wright, an American missionary, stationed at Salmas. These gentlemen took testimony from several witnesses to the effect that when the Turkish soldiers and Kurds appeared at a certain village they killed some of the villagers who dared to protest against their outrages, and that one of the dead men was cut up and boiled in a kettle like so much beef. The boiled pieces were then given to the villagers as food. The wretched creatures were compelled to eat their dead friends to the last mouthful. In another village a party of Kurds found a child asleep in a cradle they overturned the cradle and smothered the child. Then they dissected the body and roasted pieces of it before the fire. As a climax they compelled members of the family, including the child's mother, to eat the roasted pieces. But these are only casual incidents picked out at random from the mass of testimony taken by Mr. Paton and Dr. Wright. The details will be found in Mr. Paton's report, if it is ever made public. The refugees who tell these stories are for the most part ready to return to Armenia and wreak vengeance on their oppressors.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Stole Ten Thousand Marks.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—Albert Frank alias Johannes Ott, has been arrested, charged with the theft of 10,000 marks from his employer in Berlin, Germany. Frank has been in the West for several weeks and was just concluding arrangements for the purchase of a form at McGregor, when he was arrested. Frank at the court to-day agreed to waive extradition proceedings and will be taken to Germany as soon as the proper papers are received from Ottawa.

Declined the Offer.

TORONTO, May 26.—Rev. Dr. Galbraith, of the Elm street Methodist church, has been offered the presidency of the Methodist college of Tokio, Japan, and in connection therewith the superintendency of missions in that country. He declined the offers.

Landslides in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 28 — More landslides are reported on the north shore. The River St. Anne, in the county of Port Neuf, is in the vicinity of the scene of the catastrophe last year. Large masses of ground one hundred feet high and several hundred feet long rolled over into the river at intervals, and houses and barns had to be moved further inland in order to avoid destruction.

Murder at Maniwaki.

MANIWAKI, May 27.—A messenger from the Baskatorg, thirty-five miles above here, reports the murder of Miss Jones at her home there on Friday. Her body was found shortly after the deed badly mutilated. A woman is suspected of the crime. The coroner is on his way to investigate.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Marriage and Other Proposals Made to Secure Assistance for the Royalists.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—A Yokohama correspondent furnishes a glimpse of the futile endeavor made by Hawaiian royalists before the late revolution to secure aid from Japan. He says: "A readable story could be made if one could get hold of copies of the correspondence that passed between ex-Queen Lil's chamberlain and the Japanese foreign office. When the plans for the recent revolution were fairly matured and orders had been given for arms to be sent from California, a request was made to Japan for a warship for Honolulu. As there was no cruiser in the harbor at the time, the presence of a Japanese vessel known to be friendly to the royalists would have been a tower of strength, but the Japanese refused this appeal. Then, stranger still, the offer of a matrimonial alliance was forwarded. This was a plain business proposition. It was that the Mikado elect a Japanese prince as a husband for Queen Lil, but it struck the Japanese as so foolish that they made no response. Once before Hawaii had sought an alliance by marriage with Japan. This was when King Kalakaua had a craze for a South Sea protectorate of which Hawaii was to be the head. He conceived the idea of marrying Princess Kaiulani to a Japanese Prince, but the Mikado did not take kindly to the proposition, though he showed the King the courtesy of sending a special messenger to tell him his offer was refused. The complete ignoring of the proposals showed the ex-Queen and her supporters that they could place no dependence on Japan.

AGAIN THE "MYTH."

The Wind at Last Holds Fair and the Celebration Yacht Races Are Disposed of.

Capt. Leaming's Fairhaven Flyer Takes the Class A Prize—"Hornet" Wins in Class B.

For a wonder the wind held fair yesterday and the oft postponed celebration yacht races were finally disposed of with less than a hundred to witness them. It was a smart, well-sailed race from the gun fire, and the winning Myth, of Fairhaven, sailed by Capt. Leaming, was never once headed. She finished seven minutes ahead of the Rainier in 1:57.15, with Xora third. In class B, the Hornet took the honors, White Star second and Katie Thomas third. Time—2:12.18.

Yesterday forenoon did not promise well, but after several hours of waiting the wind freshened, and at 1:30 the preparatory gun was fired. At 1:45 the starting signal was given for the boats in A and B classes, and they made for the line, Myth, the Volage, Xora, Rainier, Dawendeena and Josephine (A) all crossing within a short time of each other. The Myth had a slight start, gained by extra good work on the part of her crew, and forged rapidly ahead, the Xora and Rainier following close. The Josephine tacked too soon, and catching a strong tide was carried out of her course; she lost so much time that she was practically out of the race, and when she reached the harbor went in. At the end of the first round the Myth was still leading, followed by the Xora and the Rainier in the order named. Soon after, however, Xora's jib tore out and on rounding the stake boat she lost place to the Rainier. The second round was a procession, the Myth finishing at 34:2.49, her actual time being 1;57:15. She was followed in seven minutes later by the Rainier. Time, 2:02:51. The Xora came in third, her time being 2:10:37.

In B class six boats also started—the Hornet, White Star, Eddie McKay, Katie Thomas, Irene and Francis. There was little advantage at the outset, although the Hornet began at once to show her mettle and draw away from the others, while the White Star was working hard for place. The Irene was caught in the tide and carried too far down, spoiling her chances to win. The Katie Thomas was behind the three boats but was doing good work. In the second round there was really no racing, the Hornet having established an unchallengeable lead. She crossed the line at 3:57:18, winning first prize in 2:12:18. The White Swan came in second (time, 2:16:17) and the Katie Thomas third, (2:25:22.)

In C class there were nine boats sailing and all got a good start. On the first half there was considerable changing about, but finally the Daisy Bell forged to the front and finished at 2:58:58, having covered the course in 1:8:43. The O.K. won second place in 1:11:18.

The following in the official record:

No.	Name.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Sail'g Time.
	A CLASS.			
8	Myth	2:41.12	3:42 49	1:59.49
7	Rainier	2:50.05	3:49 23	2:04.23
1	Xora	2:51.13	3:59 33	2:11.33
4	Volage	2:55.31	4:06.53	2:21.53
	B CLASS.			
15	Hornet	2:53.24	3:57.58	2:12.58
11	White Star	2:56.43	4:03.42	2:18.42
13	Katie Thomas	3:02.57	4:16.25	2:31.25
16	Edw. McKay	3:03.13	4:19.37	2:34.37
	C CLASS.			
28	Defiance	.....	.....	4:52.00
21	Daisy Bell	2:58.53	.....	1:08.58
30	O.K.	3:02 18	.....	1:12.18
26	Garland	3:03 32	.....	1:13 32
25	Frou Frou	3:09.21	.....	1:19.21
27	Sea Lion	3:10.11	.....	1:20.11
23	Evelyn May	3:13.38	.....	1:23.38

Captain Lawrence, of the Rainier, who had to sail with a scratch crew, wishes to express his thanks to Messrs. Wollaston, Wilson, Morton, Smith and Townsend for the assistance they rendered to him.

Captain Seeley, of the Volage, wishes it stated that he also was somewhat handicapped by having to sail without his regular crew.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

She is Almost an Invalid and Cannot Walk Without the Support of a Stick.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The London correspondent of the Mail and Express writes thus: "To-day the Queen is almost an invalid. Her rheumatism has grown upon her to such a degree as to render her residence in the wet, foggy and changeable climate of England undesirable. She cannot walk at all except with the support of a cane and an attendant. She does not even dictate responses to her personal letters, which until recently she has always done."

VANCOUVER, May 27.—Frank Clune, the ten-year-old Toronto tramp, who left his parents' house on January 17, to travel around the world, arrived in Vancouver today and was arrested as a vagrant while fishing. A pathetic letter has been received from his father, a laboring man, praying the authorities to send the boy home. This would be useless as the child has a craze for travelling. He is bright and intelligent and would jump off at the first station he came to. He will probably be put on the steamer Empress of Japan.

It is a great mistake to suppose that simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Arrived new wall papers, Mellor's. *

Wait and watch for June 15th.

100 • GOVERNMENT • ST.
BOWES' PHARMACY.

A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT DICKENS.

The people's idols for the most part spring from the people. It was so with Dickens. His father was a poor clerk in the navy pay department, and our novelist was early brought into close contact with the great mass of the working people, his sympathy for whom neither subsequent poverty nor fame was strong enough to shake

In his own day it was a constant joke among newspaper men that Charles Dickens had drawn upon his father's actual character when he in "David Copperfield" introduced to the world the inimitable Micawber. We are assured also that the depicted character of Mrs. Nickleby bears striking points of resemblance to Dickens' mother, and the novelist himself assures us that the story of David Copperfield is to a great extent an autobiography.

If we wish then to get a fair idea of the home circle of Charles Dickens, let us imagine a household with Wilkins Micawber for its head making hot lemon punches, writing despairing letters by the ream, but withal ever cheerful and sanguine "waiting for something to turn up." The other head of the family is that garrulous, good-hearted, easy-going English matron, Mrs. Nickleby, and David Copperfield is the son.

Charles Dickens received but the rudiments of a very limited education from his schoolmaster, a Baptist parson, the Rev. Giles. The boy's real education, that which developed his mind, enlarged his sympathies and helped him to form his pure style was derived from his miscellaneous reading. He pored over, devoured again and again the Arabian Nights, Gil Blas, Robinson Crusoe and Don Quixote, reading them until he read himself into the very heart of the characters, being for the time the hero he read of.

At the age of sixteen Dickens was launched into the money-getting, work-a-day world as a lawyer's copying clerk. The knowledge of legal terms and questionable practices that he gained here he reproduced in a telling way in his fiction. If we judge the attorneys he came into relations with by the types Sampson Brass, Dobson & Fogg, and Oily Gammon, they must have been an unpleasant revelation to a boy of sixteen. Little did the companions of young Charles dream that there was "a chiel amang them takin' notes."

I think it is Nathaniel P. Willis who tells us of meeting Dickens at this stage of his life. He says that the young clerk was dressed very much as he has since described Dick Swiveller. His hair was closely cropped, he was without a collar, and wore Swiveller's very blue closely buttoned office coat, that was the admiration, you remember, of Sally Brass.

The grinding monotony of the lawyer's office chafed Dickens. He looked around him for more congenial work, and saw a tempting field in the world of letters. He tried no airy flights at first, but bravely grappled with shorthand, and pluckily stuck to it until he had conquered it; which, even nowadays, with all the advantages of improved systems, is not the simple task it may appear.

As a reporter young Dickens was a success. He took infinite pains with his work, not scrupling to improve the style or round off the periods of the orators he quoted. About this time Dickens contributed articles to the True Sun and Morning Chronicle, the writing for the last paper, his first real work, the "Sketches by Boz." These were the product of his odd ends of time, written, as he tells us, to meet the "exigencies of a newspaper or magazine," and depict London life in every condition. Published anonymously they created a great stir.

"Who the Dickens Boz could be,
Puzzled many a learned elf;
But time unveiled the mystery,
When Boz appeared as Dickens' self.

Encouraged by the success of the sketch, he undertook to write the letterpress of the "Adventures of the Pickwick Club." The illustrations were intended to be the main attraction of this work, the words being merely put in to explain the pictures and give consistency to the whole. Dickens had no definite didactic object in view when he commenced Pickwick, and I think he wrote a better book on that account—he was untrammeled, and felt free to let the story naturally grow of itself under his hands.

A traveller's anecdote in regard to this book is not without interest. A tourist visited a monastery in a far-off corner of Europe, and met there a young monk whose life from infancy had been spent within the cloisters. He spoke many languages fluently—his English was vigorous and idiomatic, but had one peculiarity, its v's and w's were uncertain and often interchanged. The tourist ventured to question the monk on this oddity of his speech, and asked him in what part of England he had learned the language. "I have not been outside these walls since early childhood," replied he. "I learnt my English from this book," producing from the inside pocket of his cloak a much-thumbed volume of Pickwick. This sets one wondering what bond of sympathy could possibly be established between Sam Weller and a young monk. What, I wonder, did he think of Winkle? Did he smile over the trial of Pickwick versus Bardell, or did it seem to him a grave matter?

The publication of Oliver Twist proved the truism that true fun and true pathos leave their roots nearly intertwined. Pickwick made London laugh, but Oliver Twist made the world weep. Exposing as it did the evils existing in the very heart of things, it was naturally by many resented. Dickens was told, and told forcibly, that his book was low and demoralizing, that evils should not be so clearly painted. But the critics were wrong and Dickens was right. It is the false prophets who paint evil in alluring colors who foster evil, not he who fearlessly shows the looking-glass of truth and lets the world see that vice brings its inevitable reward, that as we sow we reap. Oliver Twist has passages of great strength—the murder of Nancy, the pursuit of Sikes and his fatal end; it has scenes of rare pathos in the life of little Oliver; it gives us touches of delicious humor from the lips of Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.

After the publication of Oliver Twist, Dickens married a Miss Hogarth. This union, like that of so many literary people, proved an unhappy one, and after long years of misunderstandings ended in a separation.

Next appeared from our author's busy pen the adventurés of Nicholas Nickleby. What a stir it made among Yorkshire schools and schoolmasters! It was soon translated into French, dramatized in that form, and placed on the French stage under the title "Paradis des Enfans." I think to an Englishman that play must have appeared irresistibly funny. Imagine a French Mrs Nickleby administering the French equivalent for brimstone and treacle to a row of little Frenchmen, and their polite bows and acknowledgements of the same! Nicholas Nickleby, like Oliver Twist, was written with an object. It aimed at the reformation of the Yorkshire schools. It almost seems that Dickens, generally so careful of his unities, is in one chapter of the book caught tripping. On the same day he makes the school-boys break the ice in the well because the pump is frozen, and afterwards sends them as a practical lesson in "botting" to weed the garden. Will Old Probs allow these two states of the atmosphere in one day to be consistent with possibility?

But space is limited and will not allow us to look upon that most wondrous picture of pure childhood and patient unselfishness, Little Nell, as she leads her grandfather forth to wander through English meadows, we may not shudder at Quilp nor feel with Swiveller the force of "staggerers." We mqst not stop to tell little Paul what the wild waves are saying between their green banks and the rushes, but reverently do we echo the prayer of Dickens: "Look upon us angels of young people with regards not quite estranged when the swift river bears us to the ocean!"

We would like to linger for a moment with Little Dorrit, the Child of the Marshalsea, to really find out what it was that "the greedy little Sradgrind's grasped at," to stand by and see fair play at Pip's fight with "the strange young gentleman," but we cannot. I have overstepped my "column" now, and must put down my pen with this from Swiveller: "May the wing of friendship never moult a feather, and may you ne'er want a friend or a bottle to give him!"

AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

A KINGDOM GOVERNED AND DEFENDED BY WOMEN.—In one of the Dutch colonial dependencies, the island of Java, there is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is still an independent little kingdom, governed and defended by women. The nominal sovereign is a man, but he is dependent, so to say, on his Council of State, which consists of three ladies. All the authorities and officials of Court and State and the soldiers are women. The men are the agriculturists and merchants only. The King—as in the case of the ruler of Dahomey—has a cavalry body-guard of Amazons, beautifully drilled, and armed with spears and carbines. The throne descends from father to son, and if there is no direct heir, one hundred of the chief Amazons meet in council and select a Crown Prince from one of their own sons.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Cheap Properties for Sale

ONE acre of rich land fenced, drained and under crop, with a six-roomed hard finished house, store and outbuildings; store doing a good business. Price $1,700; easy terms to a responsible man.

30 ACRES of cleared land 3½ miles from town, cut up in plots to suit purchasers. Price $175 per acre. Easy terms.

HOUSE and lot Lansdowne Road for $500.

8 LOTS 60x120, fronting on Carey Road, four of them cleared and balance lightly timbered. Price $175 each; terms $10 down and $10 per month at 6 per cent

OAK BAY AVENUE—Four beautiful building lots at $250 each. Terms to suit buyer.

FERNWOOD ROAD lot for $450.

WANTED—An offer for the following: Belton Avenue, 2 lots, full size.

HOUSE and lot James street, James Bay.

3 ACRES good land, sea front; with dwelling and outbuildings, 1½ miles from Post Office.

6¼ ACRES all cleared, with house and outbuildings. Price $1,600.

LEE & FRASER.
11 Trounce Ave. my23-1m

THE METROPOLITAN STABLES

(Formerly Club Stables)

YATES STREET, NEXT A.O.U.W. HALL,

Will be opened as a first-class Boarding and Livery, Hack and Sale Stable.

Liberal terms given to transients and those wishing to stand their horses during a few hours of the day.

Boarders Kept for $15.00 per month.

These stables have just been re-built and refitted and are the most spacious in the city.

For further particulars apply on the premises. my16

FARM WANTED

Either in Saanich, Metchosin or Cowichan Districts, suitable for dairy purposes. Send particulars and price to "FARMER,"

my18-2wk Drawer 22, Victoria P.O.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All claims against this Institution are to be rendered up to and including the 31st May. The monthly invoice is to be rendered separately from the statement of account, which is to be rendered to the undersigned not later than 14th June

No claims will be entertained if not sent in on or before 14th June.

WILLIAM M. CHUDLEY,
Hony. Treasurer.

Care of H. M. Yates, Esq., 22 Bastion street, Victoria. my19-16t

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood

and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin

to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scrofula, etc., after years of triumphant test and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—A good, reliable man to attend to horse and garden. Apply to Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Gorge road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. my27-2t

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady. Address Home, Colonist office. my27-2t

WANTED by a young man—A position as stenographer, typewriter or bookkeeper. W.T.B., Colonist office. my27-2t

WANTED—Reliable general servant. Mrs. Burrell, Oak Bay avenue. my27-2t

WANTED by single gentleman—Room and board in private family without children or other boarders; not more than 12 minutes from post office. Address Box 761. my27-3t

WANTED—Manager, must have $1,500, or a credit to that extent; steady employment and profitable, can draw fair salary at once. A.Z., Colonist.

WANTED—POSTAGE STAMPS—Send us new or old stamps for cash; approval sheets sent to responsible parties Merchants' Stamp Company, 28 Hinckley block, Seattle, Wash. my16 1m

WANTED—81 Johnson street—ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots and shoes. my11-1m

WANTED TO RENT—By a good tenant, modern house containing eight rooms and bathroom; must be conveniently situated, within 15 minutes walk of post office. Address Alpha, Colonist office. ap9 6t

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Neatly furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required. Apply at 139 Michigan street my25-12t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for three months or longer, containing 8 rooms, on Battery street, near Beacon Hill; commanding a splendid view of the Straits at moderate rent. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR HIRE—On the 24th, a 21 foot skiff, easy to row; suitable to hold about 10 or 12 persons, comfortable; just the thing for a family party. Apply 130 Johnson st. my21

TO LET—Two cottages, 4 rooms each, rent $4; one 5 rooms and bath, $6.50; good place to keep chickens and cow. Apply 4 Clark street, Spring Ridge. my19-1m

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for summer months, in pleasant locality; with or without board. Apply M., Colonist office. my16-6t

TO LET—Store lately occupied by C. E. Bowes, with dry cellar, No. 25 Johnson street. Apply to A. G. McCandless. my14 tf

ROOMS AND BOARD for one or two gentlemen, within five minutes' walk from post office. Apply to 135 Pandora ave. mr5

TO-LET—For the summer season or longer, the Maple Bay House, Maple Bay, with about 2 acres fruit bearing orchard, and 160 acres sheep run, if wanted. This is the finest and prettiest place on the Island for anyone seeking health or pleasure, nice beach, fine fishing, good shooting, etc. Apply at the Alderlea, Duncans, Wm. Beaumont. mr10tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished large front room, with bow window, on lower floor. Apply 66 Rae street. ja30-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Sixteen-foot row or sail boat (nearly new); also horse and dog cart. J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas. my22 tf

FOR SALE—Sixty acres of magnificent alder bottom land, partly under cultivation, near E. & N. Ry. For particulars apply to F. Beaumont, Westholme, Hall's Crossing, E. & N. Ry. my1-1mo

FOR SALE—A mare, road cart and harness; mare perfectly quiet, and goes under saddle; price $150. Further particulars apply A.B.G., this office. mr19-1m

FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres of good land, well improved and well fenced and cross fenced, with house of seven rooms; lath and plastered, veranda back and front, barn and 2 chicken houses to carry 800 chickens; natural spring water; good garden, fruit trees. The above is on the Victoria & Nanaimo main road, about 1 mile from McPherson's Station, E. & N. Railway. Will take city property for part or whole payment, or will take one-half cash and mortgage on the balance. Price two thousand five hundred dollars, $2,500. This is a rare chance as the owner has to go to Europe. For further particulars apply at the Colonist office. ap24-3m

FOR SALE—Sixty acres good land, all cleared; about 18 miles below Lillooet. Apply Tai Soong & Co., 10 Cormorant street. ap11-1m

FOR SALE—
A fine mansion and outbuildings with all possible conveniences, in Quamichan District, together with 300 acres of land; about 50 of which are improved and partly under orchard, crops, etc. Fine shooting and fishing may be had on the estate. About one mile from Koksilah station.

TO LET—
For a term of years—Tzouhalim—fronting on Cowichan Bay, together with 100 acres of land; partly in grass and orchard.

TO LET—
With privilege of purchase, several fine properties in Victoria City.

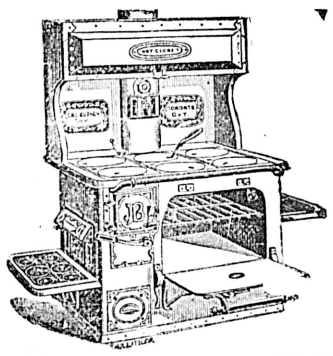
For terms apply to
HEISTERMAN & CO.,
ap17-1mo 75 Government Street.

FOR SALE.
Forty acres in Lake District, on main road, about an hour's drive from town, and close to Victoria & Sidney Railway; the land is partly cleared, with good water, and nicely situated. This property will be sold cheap, either in bulk or in ten (10) acre pieces. Full information given.

MONEY TO LEND on good security.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
Accountants, Agents and Notaries Public,
110 Government street.
Telephone 491. P.O. Box 631.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate. A. W. More, 70 Douglas street.



GURNEY'S OXFORD

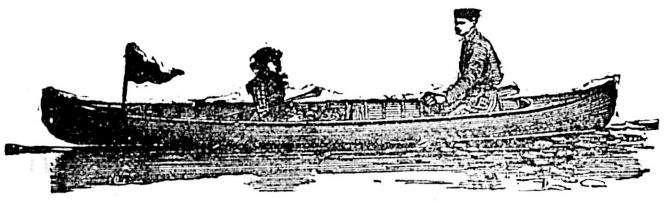
STOVES AND RANGES

Gardening Tools,
Spray Pumps and Syringes,
Lawn Mowers,
Hedge and Grass Shears.

The cheapest and best place to buy these goods is at

CHEAPSIDE.

127 GOVERNMENT STREET. GEO. POWELL & CO.



CANOES

Having a number of the famous PETERBORO CANOES ON HAND, built by Wm. English Canoe Co. and Peterboro Canoe Co., will dispose of them at catalogue price in Peterboro, plus the very low figure of $4.00 freight. Special inducements in freight made to Mainland purchasers.

1 Cedar Rib	16 feet long,	31 inch beam,	12½ in. deep			$55	00
1 "	18	" 39	" 15	"		80	00
1 Basswood varnished	18	" 38	" 14	"		41	00
2 Cedar varnished	15½	" 29½	" 11½	"		36	00
1 Butternut varnished	15½	" 29½	" 11½	"		36	00
1 Basswood varnished	15	" 28	" 11	"		29	00
2 Cedar varnished	16	" 31	" 12	"		38	00
2 "	16½	" 33	" 12½	"		40	00

Tandem and Single Racing Canoe—Wm. English Canoe Co.
Single Racing Canoe—Herald Bros
1 Handsomely Equipped Sailing Canoe, built by Herald Bros.

Full stock of Paddles.
TERMS CASH
Or approved paper.

H. C. MACAULAY,
Sole Agent Pacific Coast. P.O. Box 803.

PLANET JR.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Rollers,
Garden Hose,
Garden Tools {All Kinds.
Garden Barrows.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

ARCHITECTS.

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad street and Trounce avenue Established 1862. fel

BAKERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes. VICTORIA, B. C. fel

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.
MRS. MARSHALL
has removed to No. 132 Vancouver street where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dec1-tf

FRENCH DRESSMAKING—Perfect fit, first class furnishings. 18 Blanchard street. mr24

ENGINEERS.

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS.
Rooms 44 and 45 Five Sisters Block, Government street, Victoria, B.C.
G. A. KEEFER, M.I.C.E. H. B. SMITH, M.I.C.E.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 Pandora street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. fel

MUSICAL.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MR. A. F. OWEN,
Pianoforte Tuner, from J. & J. Hopkinson's, the well-known manufacturer of pianofortes, London, England; 12 years' experience. Particulars as to my ability may be had from the above firm; 3½ years with Goodwin & Co., Victoria. Orders left at Hibben's Bookstore and Waitt's Music Store. fe5

MADAME LAIRD,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
For terms apply at residence, 161 Vancouver street, corner Pandora. se30

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—Dealer in Paints, Oils, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel, 40 Fort street. mc17

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 233 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munroe, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort; or Blair & Gordon, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

MATERNITY (ate Samaritan) Home, removed to larger premises, at 199 Johnson street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road or to Mrs. Finmerfelt, Gorge Road. fe10

ADVERTISING AGENCY

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized Agent. This paper is kept on file in his office. je8

NOTICES.

High School Entrance Examination.

The semi-annual examination of applicants for entrance to a High School, will be held in the High School Building, Victoria, commencing at 9 a.m. on June 4th.

Candidates must be punctual.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

Education Office,
Victoria, May 21st, 1895. my22

EDUCATION OFFICE.
Victoria, May 1st, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Wednesday, July 3rd, at 9 a.m.:

Victoria.....In South Park School Building.
Vancouver....In High School Building.
Kamloops.....In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All candidates for First Class, Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 15th instants, and to undergo required oral examinations.

S. D. POPE,
my4d&w1m Superintendent of Education

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1895.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Nanaimo	Tuesday	7th May.
New Westminster	Tuesday	14th May.
Vancouver	Tuesday	21st May.
Clinton	Monday	27th May.
Victoria	Tuesday	28th May.
Kamloops	Monday	3rd June.
Vernon	Monday	10th June.
*Donald	Friday	14th June.
*Nelson	Wednesday	19th June.

*Special Assize. ap19

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893," as Amended by the "Fire Insurance Policy Amendment Act, 1895."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to Secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance" from the 1st day of April, 1895, to the 1st day of July, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
28th February, 1895. mr2-td

A $250.00
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER
FOR $150.00
AT T. N. HIBBEN & CO'S.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Estate of William Robertson, of North Saanich, deceased, intestate.

All persons indebted to or having any claims against this Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the Administrator, Mr. Henry Brethour, of Sluney, North Saanich, Vancouver Island.

Dated 29th April, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
ap30-1m-d&w

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Rock Bay Hotel, corner of Bridge and Work streets, to George Bassett and Alexander Simpson.

ALEXANDER CAMERON.
Victoria, B.C., May 10th, 1895. my10-30t

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the premises known as the Jubilee Saloon, 49 Johnson street, to John H. Lindsay.

JOHN H. GAERDES
Victoria, B.C., May 9th, 1895. my9-30t

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at 39 and 41 Johnson street, to E. J. Saunders.

HY SAUNDERS.
Victoria, B.C., May 8th, 1895. my8-30t

FOR THE CHILDREN.

(Edited by Mrs. Jenkins.)

A Mutual Improvement Scheme.

"Daisy," said Kitty, "I've found out a nice new game. It's helping each other to improve."

"How?" asked Daisy.

"Well, just this way. We'll each get a little blank book and write down each other's faults, then trade books; you see?"

"Splendid!" cried Daisy, clapping her hands, and we'll have it for a 'secrick' and not tell anybody."

Hitherto Daisy and Kitty, who lived next door to each other, had been constantly together, and were the most peaceable and loving playmates. Now, however, instead of playing in their usual happy way, they fell to studying one another critically, and making entries in the little books.

A coolness gradually arose between them such as they had never before experienced. At length the day arrived when the books were to be "traded." Daisy came over, and with many misgivings the books were silently exchanged, and the girls sat down and read.

For a long time there was nothing to be heard but the ticking of the clock and the purring of the kitten. Then a little book came flying across the room and an angry voice exclaimed:

"You are just as mean as you can be to write such things about me!" and Kitty's tears began to flow.

"Well, you're a hateful old thing, and I shan't come to see you again. So here!" and Daisy flounced out of the house too angry and hurt even to think of her hat.

Kitty threw herself into a little heap in one corner of the sofa, crying bitterly. Her mother, coming in soon afterwards, found out from her the cause of the trouble, and picking up the books off the floor she read the following:

KITTY'S FAULTS.

Don't bite your nails so much. Don't feel so big in your white hat. Don't leave your close on the floor. Don't sit on your foot; it's improper. Don't be mad when Freddie Blake gives me gumdrops. Don't carry my doll by the leg. Don't blow on my bird when he sings too loud. Button up your own shoes. I do.

DAISY'S FAULTS.

Don't throw your bonnet on a chair. Don't get mad when I dress the kitten up in your doll's best things. Put your hand over your mouth when you gape. Don't act so silly in Sunday school; you make me sick. Don't think you're so smart sometimes before the boys. Don't open your mouth so wide when you laugh.

Kitty's mother said after reading the books:

"We cannot expect to keep our friends if we criticize them in this way. Our enemies are always ready to point out our faults, but that does not hurt so much as when a friend takes us in hand. It takes any amount of tact, my dear, and instead of searching out the faults, it's better to find out the good qualities; then you'll always be at peace with them and yourself also. Now, you had better write a note to Daisy at once, and make up." When Kitty, having written the note, opened the gate to carry it to Daisy, she spied that little girl coming out of her gate on the same errand. They hurried towards each other, holding out their notes at arm's length before them with a look at once timid and questioning; then a smile of forgiveness beamed from both faces, and feeling that the trial was at an end they sat down sociably on the edge of the sidewalk and declared they would not try to help each other to improve in that way again.

A four-year old boy read aloud to his mother:

"Needles and pins, needles and pins;
When a man marries his trouble begins."

"And that is true," he observed reflectively.

"Yes, little son," replied his mother. "But why do you think it's true?" she asked, wondering where he had acquired his knowledge.

"Why, mother, there would be the wife, you know. She would have to be taken care of. But this isn't true mother, he continued:

"I have a little sister, they call her Peep, Peep,
She wades the water, deep, deep, deep;
She climbs the mountains, high, high, high;
Poor little thing! she has but one eye."

(A STAR.)

Little Willie's mother had been accustomed to teach him "Gentle Jesus" when putting him to bed. One night his father taught him "Our Father," and when little Willie was told to say "Give us this day our daily bread," he said "No, papa, I don't want bread, I want cake."

Another little boy named Henry stopped when he came to that clause of the Lord's prayer. "No, mother," he said resolutely, "It's Mary that gives us our bread."

ALMOST CRAZY

Suffering from Constipation.

Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other Remedies Failed B.B.B. made a Perfect Cure, Restoring Robust Health.

GENTLEMEN,—To say all I ought to in favor of B.B.B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man now to what I was ten years ago when it was expected I would been the asylum, but now I am in perfect robust health and it was the B.B.B that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to name, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that B.B.B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say that some two years afterward I felt the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere reliever but a sure and certain cure, as I can certify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to do me any good, but three dollars' worth of B.B.B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort.

Yours truly,
Toronto. C. L. KILMER.

Sheet music, magazines and periodicals of all kinds neatly bound at moderate rates. All work guaranteed. The Colonist Bindery, Broad street and 74 Government street.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

MISS HAYWARD'S WAY.

When the bell rang for recess Roy and Willie presented themselves at Miss Hayward's desk. With drooping heads and flushed countenances from which the smiles had not wholly departed, they managed to say in a shame-faced manner:

"Miss Squeers sent us to you."

"Sent you to me?" said Miss Hayward in a grave, surprised tone. Lowering her voice she added, "For what?"

The smiles had all gone now. "For laughing in class."

"Had Miss Squeers asked you not to laugh?"

"Yes'm"

"And you refused to grant her request?"

"Yes'm." The heads were lower now.

"What would you think boys, of a gentleman who refused to grant a lady's request, provided the request was a proper one?"

A long pause. Silence was a very effective weapon in Miss Hayward's hands. She never hurried her pupils for an answer when conscience was working within. Still the boys knew that she was waiting. At last one ventured to speak:

"Shou'dn't think he was very gentlemanly."

"You did not think of that I presume when you refused to grant Miss Squeers' request?"

Another silence.

"Boys I am ashamed of you!"

The little faces were serious now. The amusing incident was forgotten. At last Roy looked up with a troubled look on his face.

"What can we do about it, Miss Hayward?"

"What ought you to do about it? What would any gentleman who had offended a lady do?"

After some thought Willie answered, "He'd say 'scuse me"

Roy added "He'd 'polergize."

"Yes he would and he ought to; that is *if he did not intend to offend again.* If he did it would be adding insult to injury."

"May we 'polergize to Miss Squeers?'

"Certainly you may, if you do not intend to offend her again. That is just what a gentleman would do; and I know boys, that deep down in your hearts you mean to be gentlemen."

The quick glad look of relief from their shame passed over both faces.

"But, boys," said Miss Hayward impressively, "remember this: Either you must govern yourselves, or I must do it for you. If you can take care of yourselves I would so much rather you would; but if you cannot, then I must."

The lesson was not soon forgotten, and Miss Squeers never again had to send those boys to the principal. If ever they began to grow restless, she had only to say quietly, "Boys, must I send you to Miss Hayward?"

The assistants in Miss Hayward's used to say, "I do not know how she does it, but the goodness that comes to a boy after he has been to Miss Hayward, *comes to stay*"

Months after the incident, described above, Roy gave unconsciously the clue to Miss Hayward's success with her boys. His little brother George was fractious and giving his mother much trouble. The following dialogue was reported by the mother:

"George, I wish you went to Miss Hayward's school."

"Why?"

"'Cause then you'd have to mind!"

"What'd she do to me if I didn't!"

"Do! She wouldn't do anything, but she'd make you feel as if you must."

L. M.

"And yet, believe me, good as well as ill
Woman's at best a contradiction still!"
—Pope.

"All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of a woman."
—Voltaire:

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DERBY SWEEPSTAKES.

Run Wednesday May 29, 1895.
Entrance Fee, $2.50.

Winner takes	50 per cent.
Second	30 per cent.
Third	20 per cent.

Tickets to be had at Garrick's Head, where sweep will be drawn at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, May 28, 1895. my11

A CARD.

Having disposed of my Book-Binding, Blank Book Manufacturing and Paper Ruling Business to The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co. I take this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the many years I have been in business, and to bespeak for my successors a like share of support.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, May 3rd, 1895.

In connection with the above we beg to assure the public that we hope by close attention to the business and a just treatment of all, to merit a continuance of the favors shown Mr. Williams during the long period he has been in business.

THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LD.

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's system, taught in twenty-five lessons for $25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Address 3 Cumtre Road, Spring Ridge. ap1

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.

12 Horses.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity cover many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, 90c.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68½ YATES STREET,

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years. ap4

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A box of E. B. EDDY'S "CANADIAN" Safety Matches --- will light only on the box; or a box of E. B. EDDY'S "FAVORITE" --- parlor Matches.

These are securely put up in small sliding boxes.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In order that the unemployed may have a chance of utilizing idle land in the outskirts of the city for cultivation for the purpose of raising food for themselves and families, I shall be pleased to confer with parties who are willing to grant free use of such lands for the season. Those willing to assist in this good work will please leave their address and particulars at the City Clerk's office.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B.C., March 14th, 1895. mr15

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase)	£600,000	$2,920,000
RESERVE	£235,000	$1,143,666

HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Nelson (Kootenay Lake.)

IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York, Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold Dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated 9th April, 1892, registered in the Victoria Land Registry office in Charge Book, Vol. 10, Fol. 352, No. 12270B, tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office, 6 Bastion square, city of Victoria, B. C., up to noon of the 1st day of June next, for the purchase of that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Victoria District, described as subdivision lot No. 119, of Lake Hill Estate, and more particularly described on a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry office at Victoria, and numbered 180, said lot 119 being subdivided and map thereof numbered 336, deposited in Land Registry office, Victoria. There are 6½ acres more or less in the piece for which tenders are invited, subdivision lots 1, 19, 20, 21 and 22 on plan 336 being excepted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR ROBERTSON.

Dated at Victoria, 17th May, 1895. my18 10t

ESTATE OF J. D. WARREN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the Estate of J. D. Warren are requested to forward the same, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 15th June next.

Victoria, 22nd May, 1895.

MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
A. L. BELYEA,
my23 Assignees.

"ST. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY." Society meets in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. C. Smith, Secretary. my4-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1,000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,

133 Government Street, private entrance on Pandora Street. oct8

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20 and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-law 1891, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

IN THE NORTH WARD ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

IN THE CENTRAL WARD ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

IN THE SOUTH WARD ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforce

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. my15

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Notice is hereby given that from and after THURSDAY, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sundays excepted. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C.
April 2nd., 1895. ap3

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

NO. 31 CORMORANT STREET

P.O. BOX 832. no20 VICTORIA B. C.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director & Embalmer

52 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

VICTORIA WATER WORKS.

The attention of the public generally, and PLUMBERS IN PARTICULAR is called to Section 16 of the "Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873," which reads as follows: "If any person or persons shall lay or cause to be laid any pipe or main to communicate with any pipe or main of the said water works, or in any way obtain or use any water thereof without the consent of the Commissioner, he or they shall forfeit or pay to the said Commissioner, for water works purposes, the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and also a further sum of five dollars for each day such pipe or main shall so remain, which said sum, together with the costs of suit in that behalf, may be recovered by civil action in any court of law in the Province of British Columbia having civil jurisdiction to that amount."

The provisions of the above Section will for the future be strictly carried out.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 11th March, 1895. mr12

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY, BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. | A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year (postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per year (postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six months 1 25
Three months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable *strictly in advance.*

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

Place aux Dames.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A few words are necessary to explain this edition of the COLONIST and the aims of the women who are responsible for it. They do not put it forth as their ideal of what a paper should be. On the contrary, for daily food, they would much prefer the ordinary edition. For one day, however, some eighteen columns have been very kindly placed at the disposal of the Woman's Council; and the aim of the Council has been to give some brief accounts of the work in which women have been engaged in recent years, and, more particularly, of the various branches of woman's work in Victoria. An endeavor has also been made to obtain articles from the pens of as many different women as possible. To the regret of the writers, but for reasons of expediency which they can well understand, debatable political subjects have been closed to them.

In ordinary editions of the paper the articles published are in harmony with one another and with the professed opinions of the editor. But as in this edition an effort has been made in quite an opposite direction it was deemed expedient to request that the contributors sign their articles. The writers, therefore, are responsible only for the opinions above their own signatures.

It will be found that the special interests of men have not been entirely overlooked. A column has also been devoted to the children.

EDITOR OF WOMAN'S EDITION.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN.

True it is, that "Custom is the enemy of Progress," and no more formidable foe have the women of the nineteenth century to contend against. In this Woman's age, this age which is the outgrowth of centuries of what was practically slavery, it is not to be wondered that this apparently sudden movement, the formation and organization of the National Council of Women should be the cause of surprise to many upon whom it has come unexpectedly—the cause of annoyance and opposition on the part of others who have allowed the circling years to roll on without noting the signs of the times, and the cause of rejoicing to those who have been and are endeavoring, clearly and honestly to understand what the Emancipation of Women *ought* to be in its highest sense, those who recognize that the "New Woman," properly so called, cannot be aught else but the purer, stronger and more acutely intelligent outcome of the old. One who is enabled, by her training and education, more worthily to fulfil the design for which she was originally created—to be a helpmeet to man and Queen of Home, her power to be shown in the skill with which she can arrange, rule and order that home, at the same time never forgetting that, though she "has a personal work and duty relating to her own home," she has also "a public work and duty which is the expansion of that."

We are constantly hearing wild and useless words spoken about the mission and rights of woman, as if these could ever be separate from the mission and rights of man, or as if one sex could be "superior" to the other, when their natures are distinct and cannot be compared in similar things. Each supplies what the other lacks in character and disposition, each perfects and is perfected by the other.

The women who met at the Women's Congress at Chicago in May, 1893, were representatives of almost all creeds and nationalities, but they were *one in purpose.* They recognized their power and with one accord they determined to use it in the best way and to the best advantage, so as to obtain the happiest results for their own children and for future generations. They felt that they must try to keep in touch with and purify the world in which their children would hereafter live and work, and they unanimously decided that the best way to accomplish this end would be to unite as one and endeavor to organize a National Council of Women in every country in the world. For the attainment of this object a Provisional Vice-President and Secretary were appointed for each country, who were to try and bring the matter before the women of their respective countries.

As these National Councils are organized they are to affiliate with an International Council of Women, of which Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen was elected President, and which is to meet every five years. Then the National Council of Women in each country is to meet every year, and is composed of a number of affiliated Local Councils, duly organized in every city, for instance: The National Council of Canada consists of the following Local Councils of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Hamilton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Yarmouth, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. The Local Council in Victoria alone represents a body of close upon 700 members and consists of between twenty and thirty local affiliated societies.

The basis of foundation upon which this grand sisterhood rests, and which must permeate every member of it, is contained in the following "Preamble," which, in other words, explains the reasons for the formation of these national councils:

"We, women of ——, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, customs and law."

The objects of these National and State councils seem to be embraced in three words—easy to remember—one the natural outcome of the other:

Unity, knowledge, sympathy or help. To promote sympathy we must acquire a knowledge of one another's work, and our sympathy will be in proportion to our knowledge, but we cannot obtain any knowledge without union or contact. Again, the result of much of the organized work in our communities is to make some of the most earnest and devoted workers remain within their own particular groove, ignorant, to a great extent, of the good that others are doing, and frequently the different societies overlap one another and become a cause of jealousy rather than a cause of support and help to one another.

To prevent this and to bring all the associations into touch with one another, and so into sympathy, that the good in one will help what is good in the other, is one of the greatest benefits which must follow the formation of these social councils in our cities.

BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN VICTORIA.

A PLEA FOR THE NEW WOMAN.

It has been said that the latter half of the nineteenth century will be known as the woman's age, and, undoubtedly, during the last fifty years women have played a more active part in every department of life, and have thus necessarily come more prominently into public notice. Before everything, they have devoted themselves to their own intellectual improvement; and perhaps an apology is necessary for the somewhat unblushing effrontery with which they have from time to time chronicled and emphasized their various triumphs. If so, it may be found in the necessity that twenty years ago was laid upon women to prove the intellectual capacity on which they based their claims to enjoy rights and privileges which, until then, had belonged exclusively to men. But now, at the close of the century, women have won an ample recognition; and they will probably soon be content to wear their laurels without undue elation—as men do, who have grown accustomed to predominance by the experience of centuries. With women mere equality is still an intoxicating novelty.

So entirely has the status of women been changed in the estimation of the public that the expression "New Woman" has been coined to describe the latest development. It is possible that this term may prejudice them in some conservative quarters, and, partly because the opinion of even a minority of men can never be a matter of indifference to women, and partly as an act of justice to the generations of capable women that have passed away, it may be well to ascertain whether the term is reasonably applied.

There is a myth that, once upon a time, —always in the fabulous long ago—women were content to confine themselves within their own houses, spinning, knitting, brewing, baking, ministering to the wants of the family, submissive to the voice of authority and never glancing at outside affairs. There are men who would profess to regard that as the golden age; but where in the centuries would they place it? Is not the New Woman as old as Eve, who, in the garden of Eden was the first to seek the knowledge of good and evil?

It is true, however, that English-speaking women, a hundred years ago, were more entirely occupied with domestic affairs than they are at the present day. But how different were the conditions of life then. In country houses, not only was the beer brewed and the bread baked and medicines distilled, but the linen of the household was frequently spun and woven at home, while no man wore a machine stitched shirt. The administration of a well-to-do household must have demanded the exercise of very similar abilities to those which distinguish the New Woman, and which she, happily or unhappily, is often called upon to display in wider fields. The nineteenth century has been a century of invention, and countless are the mechanical contrivances by which the labor of the household has been lessened; while the growth of manufacturing industries and the building of railways have brought supplies to the doors of all, better in quality and at a less cost than they could be made at home. The most exemplary housewife nowadays does not sit down to count threads and neatly backstitch the necessary dozens of shirt fronts. Probably she takes up instead the daily newspaper and becomes interested in the government of her country, even, perhaps, to the extent of forming an opinion about it. But newspapers can be read in the seclusion of home, and opinions do not necessarily result in actions. There were other causes at work, besides that of greater leisure, to force women into individual and independent activity and into the public arena; and these causes suggest themselves to those who think about the matter.

About the middle of the century there began a period of great commercial prosperity, accompanied, however, by so enormous an increase of population that there followed, before long, in every industry and profession, a competition keen enough to check individual gains. At the same time a higher standard of living was established; and when luxuries were becoming necessaries, periods of depression began to recur with sufficient frequency to often dissipate the resources accumulated in prosperous times. Amongst the poorer classes women have generally had to face the necessity of earning a livelihood for themselves; and in domestic service, in factories, in the fields, and even in hard labor at the mouth of the coal pit they have taken their places side by side with men. But, whenever men have been in a position to do so, it has been their first aim to spare the women of their families this necessity, and to set them free to devote themselves to the home-making work, which is universally recognized as being their special prerogative. It is only during the last quarter of a century that the rapidly changing conditions of life have forced large numbers of the women of the middle and upper classes into the struggle for existence; a struggle from which the generous sentiments of men have been powerless to save them; and a struggle, it must be confessed, for which such women twenty-five years ago, were very inadequately fitted. Charming accomplishments were found to be unmarketable and helplessness ended in many a silent tragedy. Is it to be wondered at that among thoughtful women a determination to more efficiently equip themselves and their daughters to meet possible emergencies has been gaining strength? Or that those who are fortunately placed beyond the probability of vicissitude should yet, in helpful sympathy, place themselves side by side with their working sisters, ascertain the hardships and difficulties with which they are confronted, and seek to remove them?

To assert rights and to endeavor to enforce them must always at first sight have a somewhat unlovely aspect; and only a very strong feeling could have developed in women sufficient moral courage to brave unpopularity by seeking to open for themselves those careers which men regarded as their own; by demanding equal educational and civil privileges; and by refusing any longer, even in the sphere of politics, to be satisfied with a place in the same category with lunatics, criminals, and minors. But the chivalrous instincts of men, to which women owe much in the past, are already ranging many on the side of the New Woman; and as they recognize more fully that the interests of men and women are inseparable, and in no way antagonistic, they may be trusted to throw open all paths to the women workers, and to help them by their experience of longer training and organization to labor more efficiently. Of course it cannot be ignored that this great increase in the number of workers tends to lessen the rates of remuneration, but it is safe to say that no man will so far forget his manhood as to make his proportionate individual loss an excuse for telling the women who have to earn the bread they eat to stand aside, that he may eat more abundantly. And he will not lose all that he seems to lose; for the responsibility of providing for a great burden of helplessness will be removed from his shoulders. The conditions under which we live are not ours to choose; but it *is* laid upon us to decide how we shall adapt ourselves to them. And character, manly and womanly character, which it is the aim of life to develop, will grow according to the way in which that decision is made.

M. E. ANGUS.

A RETROSPECT.

Young as our country is, there are very few cities which do not contain an ever increasing number of idle, or half-employed mechanics, doctors without patients, lawyers without clients, clergymen without congregations, tradesmen whose failures seem only to have become an incident in their lives, and men who, under various pretences, make their living by the credulity or weakness of their fellow-citizens.

These people are not, in the ordinary sense of the word, immoral. They are, as a rule, willing to work if they could get work to do. But they have brought inferior wares to a glutted market and no one will buy. They lose heart and either sink into poverty or gain by craft or deceit what they cannot win by honest labor. Who can tell the sufferings which these poor people and those depending on them endure? As we cannot admit that many evils in this world are incurable let us, by a rapid glance over the past, try to find out how this state of affairs has been brought about and consider a remedy.

During the first half of this century little bands of emigrants driven at various times from their homes in the old country by the difficulty of gaining a livelihood, sought the eastern shores of Canada. The land, covered with a dense growth of pine or maple, looked inhospitable enough. Some of the immigrants had been soldiers, many were fishermen, others were farmers or shepherds, but very few had taken even the first lesson in the woodman's craft which must be henceforth their chief occupation. But their wives and little ones were with them; return was impossible, and choosing the most promising spot, generally by the water side, they set to work to make a home for themselves.

Soon a small clearing was made and a log cabin was built. The many openings left by the unskilful workmen were filled with mud and moss. If the family was large a rude partition perhaps divided the apartment and a loft served the double purpose of storeroom and bedchamber. One side of the house was almost occupied by the great fireplace, and, as the weather grew cold roaring fires filled the room with warmth and light. Seated in its cheerful precincts father, mother, sons and daughters plied their evening occupations. The whirr of the wheel, the click of the knitting needle and the softer sound of the "cards" showed that the women were manufacturing the rough, but serviceable, clothing which must protect the family from the severity of the climate. The men busied themselves in making or mending shoes, repairing their rude farming implements, or shaping, with what skill they might, the indispensable axe handle. For the forest was at once their worst enemy and their best friend. Every tree occupied a spot where crops might grow, while on the other hand, money for the few necessities the clearing could not furnish was most readily procured by the sale of timber to the shipyards where were being built the swift sailing vessels demanded by the growing commerce of the country. The books of the family were, as may be supposed, few enough. The Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, perhaps a stray volume of poems or sermons, and now and again a newspaper or a welcome letter from the Old Country afforded the reading of the household. At long intervals the visit of a relative from a distant settlement or a belated traveller gave the good people an opportunity of exercising their overflowing hospitality. The settlement itself was but a larger family in which trouble and joy were shared alike by all, and where the constant interchange of kindly offices sweetened even misfortune The widow's wood pile was always replenished. The sick man's crop was never unsown or his harvest ungathered. The schoolmaster was not yet abroad, and the rare visits of the minister were indeed like those of an angel, strengthening the faith and hope of the little congregation that met in the largest of the houses to bend their knees in prayer, to blend their voices once again in the song of thanksgiving and to listen to the tones of affectionate exhortation.

A quarter of a century passed away. The old people's hands have ceased from toil, and in the little field by the modest church their bodies are resting from their labors. They fill nameless and in many cases forgotten graves, but to them we owe much of what is bravest, purest and truest in Canadian life.

A schoolhouse has been built, and on Monday morning along the road that has taken the place of the woodland path little groups of rosy cheeked, bare footed boys and girls may be seen trudging along to take their places on the forms where till late in the evening they will bend their minds to the unaccustomed, but to the fresh, active intellects of most of them delightful tasks, for idleness and trifling were not to be thought of in the presence of the old-time schoolmaster. Father and the big boys have been for hours in the fields. A comfortable frame house has taken the place of the old cabin which, however, still stands near; and mother and the girls, having looked after the milk, fed the young animals and cleaned up the house are busy spinning, weaving or sewing. No one thinks work a hardship. At haying or harvest the girls join their brothers in the field and help to gather the fragrant hay or bind the yellow sheaves. Soon the neighbor's boys come to find helpmates among them, and the sons, taking up new farms, begin to make homes for themselves. A cottage is built, over which some sonsie lassie from a neighboring settlement is asked to preside. No one thinks of going to live by himself. Misfortunes come of course. Crops fail, sickness, sorrow and death visit the home, but so far debt is almost unknown, and scanty indeed must be the harvest that will not leave sufficient food for the winter's support of a family with good appetites and simple tastes. The spirit of mutual love and helpfulness can do much to comfort the sorrowful and lighten the burden of care, and the self-reliant man finds a way out of his temporary difficulties that often leaves him stronger and more prosperous than before. Nor must we think that the farm bounds his view. Newspapers, the intercourse of the schoolmaster and the clergyman, and religious and political discussion; above all the long hours spent in the lonely forest or the quiet field, have given him material and time for thoughts, of which he has often little means of expression. These strong, quiet men have finished the work of the pioneer. "They rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Their sons, fairly educated, take their places. Settlements are no longer divided by great forests. Here and there villages have grown up. Railroads and steamboats have made intercourse easy. Improved implements lighten the farmer's labor and better methods of farming make his land more productive.

But a spirit of emulation and a love of display have entered into the community. Fine houses, handsome carriages, beautiful horses, and expensive dresses eat up the profits of the farm, and Debt, that enemy of Peace of Mind, haunts the farmer's sleeping and waking hours. The slow processes of nature will not supply money as fast as the artificial needs of the family increase. Boys and girls become discontented. The father, harrassed by the difficulties into which his own improvidence has led him, becomes perhaps needlessly stern. The children get a distaste for labor which brings them no direct remuneration, and leave the farm to learn a trade or enter a store.

Other farmers, who have by a wise use of improved opportunities and by prudent forethought acquired a competency, send their sons and daughters to college, not that they may return to adorn their homes but that they may enter upon some of what are called "professions." Many of these young men, possessing natural talent, now fill honorable positions in the churches, the parliaments, the courts, or the colleges of the country; but others, whose only qualifications were their own or their parents' ambition and a certain facility in acquiring information find, when thrown on their own resources, that they are unable to battle with the world, and that so far from having risen above their old companions their position is not only less independent, but also less lucrative, and, what perhaps they feel more, lower in the social scale.

How hard it is to recover a lost path many a one who has spent long, terrified hours in the forests of our province trying to find a trail which he had left, as he thought, but a moment ago, can testify, but life itself depends on the success of the effort. Alas that sometimes the bewildered, exhausted traveller is compelled to give up the attempt and perishes in the wilderness.

But we have not, we are thankful to say, wandered very far out of the way, and the return path is plain. If one who has traversed this broad Dominion of ours, and who has formed any conception of the vast amount of fertile unoccupied land it contains, can help thinking that if ever Canada is to become a great country the vast majority of her sons must devote their time, their intelligence and their energies to obtaining from her soil the subsistence it is so ready to yield, and while doing so fill the land with a people which loves her only as those who have taken a share in making a country can love her.

Let the idle or half employed young men who have crowded into our cities return to the farm. Mother Earth is ready to welcome back her prodigal children and has still 'bread enough and to spare for their needs.' The unaccustomed tasks will prove hard at first, but if they have a tithe of the adaptibility, the industry or the fortitude of the pioneers of Eastern Canada, their labor will ensure success. They then may feel as they look round on waving field or fruitful orchard that, if not in the highest, yet in a very real sense they are workers together with Him

"Who bringeth forth grass for the cattle,
And green herb for the service of man."

MARIA LAWSON.

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Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
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Inflammation of all kinds,
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Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

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Implements, etc., comprising 100 Southdown sheep, 4 cows, two heifers, number of hogs, 2 valuable well bred mares, dark bay, 16 hands, 1300 to 1500 lbs., splendid workers in all gears; one fine colt rising two years; harness and saddle, 3 plows, harrows, dog cart, horse mowing machine, chickens, carpenter's tools, 3 grindstones, tools and implements, of all descriptions and a miscellaneous lot of effects too numerous to mention. Also the balance of the growing crop, hay, etc., and the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The last item includes some fine hair mattresses. Terms cash.
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Proposals are invited up to June 16th, for the purchase of
Lots 2 and 3, Block 14, Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo,
With the buildings thereon, known as the Identical Saloon, Barber Shop, Fruit Stand, Shoemaker shop and large Store now occupied by W. M Langton, subject to certain leasehold rights, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Proposals can be made for any portion or portions or for the whole, but the highest or any proposal not necessarily accepted.
DONALD SMITH, Agent,
Commercial St., Nanaimo.
Nanaimo, May 16th, 1895. my21

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IMPROVEMENT IN FURNACES.
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PARASOLS, SUNSHADES, E , for Ladies and Children at greatly reduced prices. These warm days set folks athinking that it is time to don their lighter garments. LADIES' BLOUSES, WAISTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC, will be sold on this festive occasion at prices that buyers will appreciate. HERMSDORF DYE LISLE AND COTTON HOSIERY of superior quality, and prices right. . . . . .

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THE WESTSIDE.

MAY SONG.

Birds in the tree-tops twitter,
Boughs in the breezes sway,
Diamond dewdrops glitter,
Welcoming merry May!
Sunbeams roguishly glimmer,
Gilding the leaflets green,
And sending a golden shimmer
Where shadows lurk between.

The brooklet's low, light laughter
Echoes the bird song sweet;
May breezes roaming after,
The same gay tones repeat.
The grasses bending over
The rippling crystal tide,
Sigh softly to the rover
Seeking the ocean wide.

Deep in the forest sleeping
Thro' winter's weary night,
May-flowers sweet are creeping
Now upward to the light.
Violets say are raising
Their blue eyes to the sky,
And star-flowers fair are gazing
Towards stars that gleam on high!

Then welcome, merry May-morn!
Thrice welcome to the earth!
Ye tell us not of days gone,
But herald summer's birth!
We come with joy to greet you,
O glad days of the year!
And you breathe as we meet you,
"Summer will soon be here!"

E. H.

WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL VOTE.

The day has long gone past when woman's work or woman's sympathy can be confined within the four walls that hedge in the home. The home, the cornerstone of our social orders, is, has been, and forever must be, pre-eminently woman's domain. The home is woman's normal sphere, and in it she finds the highest fulfilment of her womanly nature—wifehood and motherhood.

But the home of to-day holds an entirely different relation to the social system from the isolated position of our great-grandmothers. A hundred years ago nearly everything that was used or consumed was made within the home itself, and was the handiwork of the house-mother.

All articles of textile materials for personal wear or house furnishing, were spun, woven and dyed, cut, fashioned and made in the household, and were the work of the women of the family. Factory, mill and workshop have taken the place of loom and spinning wheels, and amid the buzz of machinery, the factory woman of to-day carries on the various forms of industry at which our grandmothers toiled in the peaceful shelter of their own fireside. Hardly one of the old "home industries" remain to-day. It is even exceptional for laundry work to be done at home, while the making of bread, cakes and confectionery has become a business of itself. Another generation will probably see every department of domestic work a separate commercial industry.

And the children, the sacred bonds of family unity, who a generation ago received all their simple schooling at their mother's knee, or during the long evenings recited their lessons under their father's strict direction, to day the children are taken from under the mother's direct care, sometimes at three years of age, to be sent to the kindergarten, or at six years of age to enter the common school. Who shall say that the good mother's duty is accomplished when she has seen to the preparation of her children's lessons and sent them forth with "shining morning faces unwillingingly to school"?

But "woman's sphere is confined strictly to the home," says the Conservative. "She should take no part in the rough life of the streets, or the rude world of politics. In such contact she loses that finer, softer-sense, that womanliness which is her greatest charm."

Yet the highest sanctity of her womanliness is in motherhood, and the most perfect fulfilment of motherhood lies in her watchfulness over all that relates to her children's moral and physical welfare. And should not that care be redoubled when her children are no longer under her own watchful, loving eye, but are in another's less devoted care at the school, or exposed to a thousand dangers on the streets?

"Woman should take no interest in politics or in the making of laws." Is it not of vital interest to the mothers to know what shall be the condition of the streets where her little ones must pass? In her solicitude for her children's welfare is she not deeply concerned in the legislative enactments that regulate the paving of the streets; the granting of franchises to street railways; the location of garbage boxes, sewerage, drainage, supply of pure, wholesome water, and other sanitary conditions; the number and moral character of the policemen, who are the guardians of the public highways; do these thihgs not affect her children's welfare?

Surely, as the mothers and moral guardians of the race, in her loving solicitude for the spiritual and physical welfare of her children, it is of vital moment to her to know all that they shall see, hear and meet on the public streets! Is it not her duty to know and have some say as to the character of the fence posters and theatre bills that decorate our public highways, and by their vivid coloring and sensational scenes attract the curious notice of the young and imaginative? The business training and requirements of the average man inure and compel him to a certain toleration of many of the existing public and social evils, to which the finer and more delicate moral perception of the woman is keenly sensitive and against which she should set herself in resolute protest.

Surely it is a woman's duty and her right to take an active part in public affairs, to go forth bravely and labor for the moral welfare of her loved ones. But it is "unwomanly!" say some. Unwomanly, as members of God's great family, to "bear one another's burdens?" or to add our unit of strength in the great battle of right against wrong; of Christianity against infidelity?

In the broad, full light of our nineteenth century civilization, some of the Divine Master's lessons are coming to have new significance and application for us.

We are beginning to realize that "No man liveth to himself alone;" and there is laid upon each of us the reciprocal duty of our relations in the "brotherhood of man."

And so, too, in this vexed "Women's Question" that is being so much agitated to-day, we need to realize that no true woman seeks to become man's rival or to usurp his rights or peculiar sphere. She seeks but to fit herself more perfectly to be his helpmeet in their common interests and life. Nothing that tends to fit her more fully to discharge her duties as wife and mother, and the moral guide of society, can make her aught but more perfectly womanly. And to fulfil her mission as the mothers and moral guardian of the race she needs but the free exercise of those God-given faculties of reason, sympathy and judgment bestowed on her by her Maker to make the highest use of in the service of humanity.

C. L. DAVIE.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

I remember as a school girl wondering why it was that the High school boys would have the right to vote when they became twenty-one, while the girls, although our general class record was better than theirs, would never be given that right. I am still wondering.

The question is one of such simple justice that I wonder that anyone with a desire to be considered logical can be found to oppose it.

Anyone with reason has a right to help in determining what laws shall govern him. Women have reason, and, therefore, should vote. Justice can hurt none but evil-doers, so only good could follow the extension of the franchise to women.

The arguments against woman suffrage are of three kinds:

1st. Voting is unwomanly.

2nd. Depraved women would be enfranchised, and their influence at the polls would be always on the side of wrong.

3rd. Women are already represented by fathers and husbands.

The obstructionists who follow the first argument say that voting will make women less gentle and refined. A vote is simply a recorded opinion. It is difficult to see how the mere recording of an opinion could lessen one's refinement. It is further adduced that it is not the actual depositing of the ballot paper that is fraught with such danger to the gentleness of women; but it is rather the surroundings of the polling booth that tend to make woman less womanly. This is no argument, for when woman is given the ballot it will be among her first cares to see that the conditions surrounding an election are seemly and refined. All will be conducted in decency and order.

That women are too good to go to the polls and help determine whether good or bad men shall legislate concerning their lives and property is a beautiful theory that will scarcely bear the touch-stone of common sense. It is no more demoralizing for a woman to quietly drop a ballot in a ballot-box than to press her way through the idle crowd of lounging men at the post office when she goes for her mail, or on the platform of a street car as she has to push her way inward.

To the second argument, I would reply that it is true that vicious, depraved and ignorant women will also vote if universal suffrage is granted. But the inference usually adduced from this, that no change in the general vote will occur—a larger vote being cast with no better results—is not true.

Looking around any community we find the good women in the majority. Only a small per cent. belong to the vicious and depraved classes. The preponderance of influence will be on the side of right.

The third argument, which asserts that women are already represented by their fathers and husbands, is false. A rational man would justly consider himself ridiculous if he cast half his vote against his own judgment out of compliment to his wife's opinion. Nor is the argument that, if the franchise is extended to women, they will vote as their husbands tell them, at all tenable. Husbands and wives have different moral and social standards, varied intellectual tastes and widely differing religious views—why not different political convictions?

Twenty-five years ago the three recognized employments open to women were sewing, keeping boarders and teaching school. The World's Fair showed over three hundred distinct occupations successfully engaged in by women. By industry, ability and integrity, women have entered the great competitive field of human labor and demonstrated their ability to provide for themselves and those dependent upon them. Having proved themselves competent to administer business affairs successfully, they naturally ask the reason that should prevent their participation in matters of deeper responsibility which affect the welfare of the whole body politic.

The idea is sometimes advanced that but few women want the franchise; that the interest of women in politics is confined to a few fanatics. A woman has equal interest with a man in securing good government; she has as much at stake in the question of home, family, property and purity; she is as capable of judging of good or evil. The general interest of woman in the battle of right and wrong is evidenced in every nook and corner of the British Empire to-day. Hardly a moral or religious reform society is organized or in operation in Canada today without a majority of its members (its working members) being women.

It is a question of justice. Woman should have the right of suffrage because she is judged by law. If she commits a crime she is amenable to the same law as the man. Since I am man's equal *under* the law, then surely I should be his equal *before* the law. Men make the laws by which my property is taxed. It is the old wrong of "taxation without representation." In the past to right this wrong men went to war, and fought so bravely that England lost her power over the colonies; and the thinking world ever since has said, "Well done."

Woman will yet be accorded suffrage for the simple reason that she should have it, and those in power cannot longer shut their eyes to the divine truth that "Because right is right to follow right were wisdom."

AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

"Do you not know I am a woman? When I think, I must speak."
—Shakespeare.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

For a nice glass of cool beer or iced drinks call at Adolphi corner. M.C.Brown. *

Several hundred pairs of lace curtains, several hundred yards of very pretty muslins in white, and a variety of colored figured goods, all the latest patterns. You can see these lines at Weiler Bros. *

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

THINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The latest style in hats is large crowns and broad brims. Sashes, which were so much in vogue last year, are not to be worn this summer.

For clothes, light Scotch goods in fawns and greys are most popular. A blue serge suit, however, is always in fashion: while in mourning, a black serge suit is considered "smart."

Shirts and ties are gorgeous in coloring. No color is too bright to be worn this season. The favorite neckwear in New York is the "club tie," a cravat arranged in a pretty simple bow. The club tie is from three-fourths of an inch to one and three-fourths wide.

Morning coats of black vicuna are cut with very long waists, the first button below the lapel being placed almost at the waist. With these coats are worn very wide grey trousers, a fawn colored linen waistcoat, a club tie of purple, a white shirt with a high-standing collar, bright yellow gloves and a top hat.

Coats, by-the-by, are no longer rounded off at the corners. They are always cut square. But no man who wishes to be in the height of fashion must appear with a square toe.

Smokers will find the rattaned American rocker very comfortable. The chair, however, that is most in favor in the London clubs is the large deep saddle-back.

"Flor de Bisca" and "Ecuador" cigars are good, or for a long smoke, "Trichinopolis"

Golden Honey Dew and Old Virginia tobacco make a nice smoke.

A man's average weight is said to be 150 lbs.; average strength, 420 lbs.; and height, 5 ft. 9 in.

Among the favorites for the "Derby" are Kirkconnel, winner of the 2,000 guineas, Raconteur and Sir Visto, the latter owned by Lord Rosebery. "The Oaks"—the ladies' race—is run on the 31st.

What is the difference between a young woman and an old one? One is happy and careless, the other cappy and hairless—but the latter would not be allowed to go about without a wig. Then why, oh why, do women allow their menkind to leave their dressing-rooms with unclothed heads? Even mountain peaks when rising above the vegetation line wear a cap of snow.

A. A.

WHERE TO GO?

Nanaimo, or Nick-a-roogy?

In these times of depression, a man in search of employment looks at a map of the world and sighs despairingly, "Goosey, Goosey Gander, where shall I wander?"

On the E. & N. train last Sunday, the writer inadvertently heard this conversation. She feels that she is not justified in keeping from the world the information it contains. A young Englishman commenced the conversation by telling his companion, a prominent Yankee, that he was returning from Nanaimo, where he had gone to post the town with 24th of May Dodgers, his pass was up and he returned to-day to Victoria. He had no work, knew no trade, was in despair and asked the trade of his companion. He was a barber—had taken the *Prymeir* to Vancouver, crossed over to Nanaimo and was going home to Victoria. There was no good opening in the barbering business, no chance of work anywhere. "I tell you what it is, young man," he continued in deep confidence, "there's only one place where a man can make money now-a-days and that's (in a deep whisper) Nick-a-roogy." "Nick-a-roogy?" questioned the other. "Yes, Nick-a-roogy, down in Central America, the next U-nited States congress is going to vote $300,000,000 for the canal there and I tell you, my boy, they're just going to put her through ker-flop! Take a tip from me and go to Nick-a-roogy, my son, if you have to work your passage. I'm going."

"Barber-shop?" timidly questioned the other.

"Oh" (loftily) "I ain't stuck on barberin'. I may start a saloon or run a dance house. I want to make money and Nick-a-roogy's the place!"

"Nanaimo's a good little town," ventured the other. "Yes," assented the barber, "she's a daisy. If you get a job there and get in with the boys you're all right. They never fire you. You can do anything you like. Get full —— why, you can get full every night and they'll never run you in." "No," eagerly broke in the other. "I only saw one cop all the time I was there, and do you know what they do if you get full, they *take you home*" (this in a deep whisper of awe at the Samaritan ideas of the bobby.) There was a short lull and then the barber produced an accident assurance card and explained that he always carried it, that it cost a quarter and assured $3,000 to anyone he willed it to in case of his death. "That's very nice," murmured the Englishman, and then, respectfully, "But you might carry one of them things all your life and never get any good of it."

But the barber's thoughts were far away. He broke in with, "There's only one thing agin Nick-a-roogy; it's very unhealthy. You want to make your pile quick and light out." "Yes?" said the other questioningly, and, brightening up, added, "but Victoria's awfully healthy, though; you could live there all your life and you'd never die or nothing."

A. D. C.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
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It is coming! What is? Why the grand reunion of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Drink Excelsior XXX English Ale and Lager Beer. It is the best.

The Teutonia saloon, 112 Government street, has been re-opened by the original management, under the direction of L. P. Baumgart, who will be glad to see all the old friends as well as the new ones. Free lunch as formerly.

Wonder 5 minute ice cream freezers at Perry & Turner's, 42 Johnson street.

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SPORT.

Having been asked to write an article on sport for women, I have been trying to find out from "Webster" what I am to write about. He says sport is that which diverts—diversion. How am I to write about all the things which divert us in half a column—hunting, fishing, shooting, boating, cycling, golf, tennis, cricket, hockey, etcetera? Except hunting, we can have all these in British Columbia. Indeed, I think our province is an eldorado for those of us who enjoy outdoor sport. First of all, about fishing and shooting. Let those who are lucky enough to have husbands and brothers who will take them to lakes and streams and teach them how to use the right fly and throw a line properly fish as often as they get the chance. As for shooting, let us leave it alone. A woman and gun do not harmonize. We do not wish to be like Mary Corelli's "Wonderful Wife," who, with a kindred spirit, hires a grouse moor and leaves her husband to take care of the house.

The boating here is capital, and we have every opportunity to become experts in rowing, sailing and paddling. So far, I feel undecided as to whether bicycling is a suitable sport for women or not, but I incline strongly to the "not." I have seen innumerable pictures lately in English and American papers of women cyclists and do not admire the outfits drawn. Perhaps when we have so great a number of bicyles and accompanying bloomers in Victoria that no one will pay any attention to them—which happy state of things I hear is already arrived at in California and the Bois de Boulogne I may change my mind and declare bicycling to be charming. If we made a list of games according to the favor they were held in here, we should find golf very near the top, and it has gone up there very quickly. It has been called the "old people's game," but this is nonsense. With the length of ground the game requires a lot of energy is wanted. A few months ago, in Harper, I saw some views of the golf links at St. Andrews and Hoylake. The play there may be far superior to ours, but our scenery beats their's hollow. The situation of our golf links is perfect. Cricket is acknowledged to be a splendid ground work for all forms of athletics, but is has never been seriously considered by women. Men look upon ladies' matches as a good joke; and some, again, seem to have an idea that cricket must of necessity be played publicly. Cheltenham, St. Leonard's and Harrowden Hall, three leading girls' schools in the Old Country, have well organized cricket clubs, but I have never heard of any club of standing for "grown-ups." I hope there will be many soon. Do not, however, let us have any more exhibitions between girls with bats and men playing left-handedly or with broomstics, etc. We cannot play on any sort of equality with men, so let us play among ourselves; and let us improve our bowling. Let A equal the wicket, and, in many cases, Z will equal the point at which the ball passes when it is supposed to meet A.

Writing of ladies and gentlemen's doubles Mr. H. W. Wilberforce says: "Unless a lady's partner is extraordinarily bad he is bound to be better than she is." I do not acknowledge this total superiority of man—certainly not in to-day's COLONIST—but I do acknowledge that we play tennis badly in Victoria. We do not play often enough or vigorously enough. I have been told the following things about tennis: Don't use an overhand service. A woman has not the strength to use it well. Don't let every ball get on your left side. Don't poach when playing doubles. Mr. Dwight once told me that a woman could never wait for a ball. Don't be in too much of a hurry, but let the ball drop and drive it from behind with plenty of energy. If taking a backward stroke, put right foot in front of left; if taking a forehand put left foot in front of right. Don't drive a ball which falls near the net with the same force as if it fell at the back of the court. When playing for practice only, try to volley. Lottie Dod's good volleying won the All England championship. In conclusion, don't wear a nine-yards-round-the-bottom-Godet-skirt or elaborate lace petticoats. They may look very nice, as those who watched our American cousins play last August know, but they are sadly in the way. Wear a short light skirt not more than three and a half yards wide.

Football! Leave it alone. It is essentially a man's game. An old writer says, "Women as women is delicious, but women as men is ridiculous."

FRANCES ARROWSMITH.

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from 12 to 2. Meals, with glass of beer or claret, 40c. Regular meals, with glass of beer or claret, 50c. LOUIS MARBOEUF, Prop.

ja23-1m

GOOD DRY WOOD

$3.50 PER CORD.

SWINERTON & ODDY, 110 Government St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To prevent this calamity we are retiring from business, and clearing out our large and fresh stock of gents' furnishings, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., at a reduction of one-third on our already low prices.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE.
Corner Johnson and Store Sts.

my1-1m J. LUKOV.

SODA! SODA!! SODA!!!

All Flavors ICE COLD SODA

SERVED AT THE

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

40-ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Situated half way between Chemainus and Maple Bay, and within 3 miles of Hall's Crossing, on the E. & N. Railway and ten miles from Duncan's. Five acres are under cultivation, and the balance has been slashed and burned, and with a slight expense can all be made ready for crop. The property is well situated, having a half mile frontage on the water. There is excellent water on the property for all purposes. There is a small house and barn on the land. For anyone requiring a small farm or a charming country seat, the above will be found well suited to their desire. The property, including various implements, will be sold for $2,000. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to "Rancher," care of The Colonist.

no22-tf

LATE ARRIVALS.

SEE THE PRINTS

IN THE WINDOWS AT

THE WHITE HOUSE.

To be sold cheap on account of late delivery. } HENRY YOUNG & CO.

VICTORIA.

Two score years of the century had passed,
When loyal Britons sailing Western seas
Dropped anchor in a harbor safe at last,
And flung old England's banner to the breeze.
The dusky denizens of leafy woods.
To drive the strangers from their land forbore.
All nature smiled, e'en in her solitudes,
When they set up their standard on the shore.
In peace the sunny skies looked from above.
In peace the ocean wavelets kissed the strand;
And thus another child of Britain's love,
Victoria, was born in this far land.

A wide-eyed happy little babe she lay,
Unconscious of her beauty or her power;
Content to grow serenely day by day,
Till future years reveal her precious dower.
All things combined to guard the favored child,
And savage foes who threatened her young life
Before her soon laid down their weapons wild,
And friendship blossomed from the root of strife.
The "Lion of the North" was her true knight,
And others of like kind, with wisdom rare,
Laid the foundation for her future bright,
And ere long learned the world that she was fair.

Years passed. The rude stockade of former days
Gave place to homesteads scattered far and near;
And stately ships sailed up the water-ways,
And brought the treasures of the Orient here.
And fair Victoria, with modest pride,
Sent out the wealth of her rich forest glades,
The gold dust washed at her own streamlets' side,
The diamonds black, from deeper hidden shades.
At last the Iron Horse, from East to West,
Brought strangers who had heard of her fair fame,
And gladly welcomed she the truly best;
The others—wandered back from whence they came.

And now, this daughter of Great Britain fair,
Victoria, the maiden young and sweet,
With smiling face, and wind-blown golden hair,
Stands where the rippling brook and river meet.
God speed her in the unknown days to come,
That in the bloom of perfect womanhood
She may fulfil in every heart and home
The golden promise of her youth, for good.
The Future calls, but faithful Memory
Turns backward in her grateful heart always
To those staunch guardians of her infancy—
The brave old pioneers of early days.

E. H.

NOTE—Among some of the Indian tribes Sir James Douglas was called "The Lion of the North."

INFLUENCE OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

It is just about fifty years since the first infant garden was established by Froebel in Germany, and now they have spread like a network over England and America. Mothers have come to associate them, superficially, with paper mats, woven in patterns of more or less intricacy, which the little ones bring home with innocent pride; with neat stitches, sewn backwards and forwards by tiny fingers, so as to outline suggestive pictures; and with simple objects, so accurately moulded, as to raise visions of future artistic fame. But charming as these productions are, and important, too, as evidences of care and exactitude, it is the unseen work, the development of the child's moral nature and the lessons of justice, co-operation, and mutual obligation that he learns, that are the important and distinctive features of the kindergarten.

The mother is, undoubtedly, the child's natural and best companion in the early impressionable years whenever she can secure for herself sufficient leisure to meet and to answer, without impatience, the numberless calls that will be made for her loving attention, and when her mind is sufficiently free from other cares to allow her to spontaneously throw herself into the multitudinous interests of childhood. Froebel gave certain gifts to the children in his gardens; balls, cubes, and cylinders, and blocks of all sizes and shapes, and he made them the foundations for his lessons. In the kindergartens that have since been established it has generally been found better to follow his methods than to initiate others, but an intelligent mother, in her own home, will find no difficulty in evolving similar lessons from whatever materials are at hand, while for the ordinary kindergarten occupations she can substitute simple household tasks.

But unfortunately all mothers, even of the wealthy classes, have not time, or, perhaps, not the temperament, that will enable them to superintend the nursery games, and children have too often been left in the charge of untrained and only partially educated nursemaids. In the kindergartens, however, the companionship of a cheerful, refined woman is substituted for that of the nursemaid; and while the child's individuality is developed, and bodily activity encouraged, he learns those lessons of independence and self-control which are invaluable in after life.

The public schools of our province, which are purely secular in their teachings, are yet expected to develop honor, morality, and a sense of civil obligations in the boys and girls who attend them. If they fail in implanting such principles they fail in the most important of all educational work. By gathering the children of the community from the sidewalks, and street corners, and vacant "lots," at an age when they are as ready to receive impressions of good as of evil, at the age when ideas are first formed, and a standard of conduct begins to be recognized, and by placing them in well organized kindergartens the labors of the teachers in the higher classes will not only be lessened, but all influence, making for righteousness, will be strengthened, by finding well prepared and fruitful ground.

M. E. ANGUS.

A GOOD TALK.

Who has not experienced the pleasure of a good talk, when two congenial natures meet and discuss what is of interest to them—one sure of having the sympathy and encouragement of the other, and with charity and forbearance enough to make allowance for shortcomings and peculiarities.

I mean by a good talk not the grand flashes of oratory or display of erudition that used to delight the hearts of Johnson, Goethe, Coleridge, Addison and others, but the pleasant interchange of ideas when soul speaks to soul, and we come away refreshed with an indescribable lightness and happiness that helps us to take up the burden of life again with renewed vigor. Of course, in its highest expression conversation is a gift rather than an art, but we may all aspire to put at ease those who approach us and spread an atmosphere of bright and graceful thoughts around us.

A good story well told has a great charm for most of us, while a hearty laugh, a laugh which leaves a sweet remembrance after it, confers a blessing. Who does not welcome the bright, vivacious creatures who bring sunshine with them and scatter it mirthfully around? But some can only show their conversational powers when they have an audience. It is said of Fox he never talked in private, but must have applause.

In France how delightful must have been those salons of the past century; but although conversation is still prized and cultivated there the salon, as it used to be, exists no longer. When we consider how much pleasure and happiness, and value good talk lends to life we wonder it is not more cultivated. Unfortunately, there is no text-book of conversation.

"Speaking of conversation," Johnson says, "in the first place there must be knowledge; there must be material. In the second place, there must be imagination, to place things in such view as they are not commonly seen in; and in the fourth place, there must be presence of mind, and a resolution that is not to be overcome by failure; the last is an essential requisite."

"If I were Queen," said Mde. Recamier, one day, "I would commend Mde. de Stael to talk all day long. So wonderful were her conversational powers, that words seem to flow from her lips like an unbroken melody.

But it is of the little talks I wished to write. We cannot all have command of words, or express our thoughts in exquisite imagery, but we can say the little kind word, give helpful advice in loving accents, and try to divert thoughts into higher channels and to develop capabilities for the enjoyment of all that is pure and lofty; we can bring our little "mite" to help to perfect the plan of our Creator, for there is no one so humble that he cannot say a sympathetic word, or help to lift the veil from the best thoughts of others.

E. L. B.

"WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS."

That women are now occupying professions that have been considered the right of men to call their own, is a fact; that they will continue to do so there is no doubt. The time has come when women as well as men have to obey the biblical injunction to earn their bread. In this age of changing fortune it is an imperative duty to provide every girl with a means of earning a livelihood. On every side we find women practicing professions in which to those little acquainted with her past she seems an intruder. She is at the bar, she is a physician, she commands high places for teacher, she is executive head of almost every kind of commercial and manufacturing trust, journalist, publisher, editor, designer, architect, printer, sculptor, telegraph operator, stenographer, broker, farmer. What employment does she not fill? And it is to be observed that the only change in her brought about by the education preliminary to it is to make her more valuable in the home and in society. If precedent be wanted for the advancement of women let it be looked for in the Catholic universities of Italy in the ages commonly called dark. They will be found in the monuments in the University of Bologna to the pious and learned women who taught there, not only medicine and law, but philosophy and science. During these ages women had also the right of franchise in Great Britain and Europe.

It is, perhaps, not probable that for some time to come women will in any considerable numbers adopt the profession of law. But is not the medical profession almost woman's profession by divine right; for she who is the mother of the human race, shall she not not know as fully as possible how to be a healthful mother and skillful nurse? Especially are women physicians desirable for women and children, and there seems to be no limit to the field for such physicians in India and China. A four year's course of study in some medical college is absolutely necessary to obtain the foundation principles of this exacting profession. There is no reason why women should not become excellent surgeons and skillful operators—in fact they have already demonstrated their ability in this direction, as the most difficult and dangerous operations are daily being performed by them. A woman who would succeed as a physician must be a good student of human nature; she must be firm self-reliant, courageous and fertile of expedient. With regard to obstacles to be overcome it must be remembered that a woman can often win her way where she cannot force it.

Of all professions for women that of trained nurse is one of the most desirable, honorable and womanly, but it is one to be prepared for as any other. Nursing should undoubtedly be taught and studied septematically and not appropriated. The position is one of equal responsibility with that of the physician since in many cases the recovery of the patient depends more upon the nursing than upon medical skill. Therefore while a natural aptitude, kindliness of heart, an oveness of temper and much patience all go toward forming a valuable basis for instrection, yet there are required certain physical and mental attributes, which all women do not possess but which can be best gained by patient care and attention in a training hospital.

C. L. DAVIE.

WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(By Dr. Mary McNeill.)

The first medical diploma was granted to Elizabeth Blackwell by a university of Geneva, New York, 1849, after a two year's course of study. She had, previous to this, devoted her life to the study of medicine; but until this university opened its doors to her she had tried repeatedly and in vain to gain admission to college to complete her studies. After graduating in medicine she visited Europe and tried to gain admission to the various hospitals. She was unsuccessful for a considerable length of time but finally was received at St. Bartholomews and the Woman's hospital, London.

She then returned to New York and delivered lectures to ladies on health and physical development. Since the first woman graduated in medicine rapid strides have been made.

A number of "women's colleges" have been established in the United States and Canada and women are now practising the "healing art" not only in America and Europe but in the jungles of Africa and the zananas of India. The horror with which many people regarded "those women doctors" is now passing away. The public is slowly realizing that a woman can take a course of medical lectures and pass through the ordeal of the dissecting room and come out at the end—not with her faith in God and man shaken, nor with her own womanly instincts blunted, but with a firmer conviction than ever that the body so "fearfully and wonderfully made" owes its origin not to chance but to a creative power far beyond the conception of finite minds; and also with a greater determination to make life less of a burden for her sisters, whether they be the toilers at home sinking under their weight of care and sickness or the women of the far East with their hopeless present or dark future.

WORK AND EARNINGS.

In New South Wales twenty-eight per cent. of the women over fifteen years of age are bread-winners. If these figures be compared with the proportions in other countries they will be found to be very small, and must certainly be looked upon as evidence of the superior lot of the Australian women. In most European countries even the married women are compelled to work for such wages as they can procure in order to assist in the support of their families, but fortunately the necessity for such labor is not yet general in New South Wales.

"A woman's thought runs before her actions"
—Shakespeare.

A SKETCH OF LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Southern California was somewhat different eighteen years ago from what it is now. It was my fortunate lot to live in the San Gabriel valley in the years 1877 to 1881, where we lived a free, pleasant life, bound by no hard and fast conventional code, but withal one of the most enjoyable to anyone who enjoys nature in all its simplicity and beauty. The summers in the valley are intensely hot, so all who can go to the beach. The first year I was there I was ordered to the sea, and was very anxious to go to some quite quiet place. I was told of a lighthouse near San Pedro where they took boarders. It sounded delightful so I decided to go, taking my little son with me. We arrived at Wilmington about noon, and hiring a buggy started for the lighthouse. There had been no rain that season, and the hills were quite bare, only dotted very freely with the bones of dead sheep and cattle, while the dried state of the grouud made our drive a trifle exciting at times, especially when we were going round one of the numerous hills. Then it was a question whether we should go over or not, and it was only by throwing all our weight on the up-side of the buggy that we prevented an upset. Very tired and much jolted we at length came to the end of our drive, when I was surprised, and I must confess disappointed, to find the lighthouse was not out in the sea, but on the headland called "Point Firmin." A great point of interest was that the lighthouse was kept by two American ladies, sisters. It was the first time I had heard of women doing such a thing, and I was naturally curious to see them.

A very charming house they had, and although they did not as a rule take boarders, they kindly allowed us to board with them. We stayed there a week, and a most exciting time it was for me, as there was no protection at the edge of the cliff, and I was in terror lest my boy should go over. We had good bathing, but oh! the getting down to the sea. One of our hostesses, together with her niece, kindly came with me each morning to help with my boy, two-and-a-half years old, and as full of mischief as a monkey. We had to climb down a steep cliff, very dry and slippery, and at the bottom a five or six foot jump landed us on the beach, where there were some delightful bathing pools, and as it was so out of the world the beach was our only dressing-room. The life of those two ladies must have been a trying one, but they had the great advantage of being on the mainland and feeling that they were not cut off from their fellow-creatures. It was most interesting to see the great care that was required to keep the lamp and reflectors in order, and I could only admire these women for so bravely taking up so unusual an occupation for those of our sex. At the end of the week we returned to the San Gabriel valley and went to stay at the Sierra Madre villa, an hotel standing well up on the foothills and commanding a magnificent view across the valley to the distant Pacific. One of the most enjoyable ways of spending a day was to start early for a picnic up one of the canyons, a favorite one being Santa Anita. It was a long drive, but with a good pair of horses and an early start in the cool of the morning we never found the drive too long. What a charm there was in that drive! going at a good pace, passing through flourishing orange orchards, inhaling the pure air, and after going through the low valley land up to the foot of the mountains, which we then skirted. The road there is not good, but the live oaks give a kindly shelter, and quail, jack-rabbits and cotton-tails give the children delight. On one occasion we witnessed a fight between a tarantula and a tarantula-hawk, a large kind of hornet. The tarantula made desperate efforts to get at his enemy, but the hawk had him firm, and stab after stab from his sting went into the writhing body. Once only did the tarantula bite him with his angry little red jaws, but it was a dying effort, for the hawk stinging him once more, all was over, and the victor carried his dead foe into the grass. Little occurrences such as this help to make the drive pleasant, for it is pleasant to know that an enemy to mankind is destroyed. A sudden turn to the right and we are rapidly descending again over stones and rocks, enough one would think to break any carriage springs; but somehow we get down and across the stream, when a short drive over green turf brings us to the camping ground. How delightful it is to get to the stream between the high canyon walls and rest under the foliage of the alisos (maples). There being men in the party, lunch is the first thing thought of. The stream is cold as ice, and with everything else in our baskets we feel contented with ourselves and all the world. After lunch we talk and lounge, but the men soon go off with their pipes to the falls for some fishing; while we ladies wander off feeling decidedly brave at being left alone, as we might be visited by a grizzly or a rattlesnake.

A climb along the stream is our object to search for the lovely maidenhair and lace fern. While getting these it is not pleasant to find sometimes, instead of a rock, a fat frog in our hands, who has taken upon himself the exact color and spots of the granite. It gets dusk soon in the canyon. Then the men return, horses are put to, and away we go; and not until we have climbed to the top of the trail do we find that it is not yet evening, and that the sun is still high in the heavens. Then rattling along down hill we once more find ourselves on level ground. The horses know their heads are toward home, so they take us up to our door in good style, where we are greeted by our celestial. The children are hungry and tired, but all feel the better for our day up the canyon, and after supper we sit on the veranda watching the moon creep up behind Old Baldy (San Antonio), and planning other excursions in the near future.

KATE O. ASPLAND.

"You forget too much
That every creature, female as the male,
Stands single in responsible act and thought
As also in birth and death."
—E. B. Browning

B.B.B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

WOMEN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In these days when a bloodless but complete revolution has been effected in the position of English women, it cannot but be interesting to recall to mind the immense part taken in the great, but by no means bloodless, revolution of France a hundred years ago by women. . . . .

In reading their histories, we cannot help being struck by the intensely "modern" tone of the French heroines of the end of the last century. The so-called new and "advanced" ideas of the women of our day were no novelties to the French of the last decade of the eighteenth century. They were accepted as a matter of course and received no opposition on the score of sex from their opponents. It never seems to have entered the heads of the "advanced" men of the period that women could be excluded from participation in all that made life to them worth living—freedom, liberty to lead their own lives, and the right to a share in men's perils and heroisms as well as their privileges.

In one thing only do we find French women at the end of the eighteenth century inferior in initiative to our women at the end of the nineteenth century—there was no demand for "woman's suffrage;" but this may probably be explained by the fact that men had only reacquired the privilege of voting for the national assembly as late as 1789 after many years of desuetude.

FROM "BELGRAVIA."

NUNS THE FIRST WOMEN PRINTERS.

The "British Printer" says that the general belief that women were employed for the first time in typographical work in 1631 by Rignony, a printer, in Montbaret, is declared to be erroneous, a printing press worked exclusively by women having been in regular use in Italy a century and a half before that date. The printing office was the convent of St. James at Mt. Ripoli, and women printers were Sisters of the Dominican Order. The Sisters of this convent had practised the art of copying and illuminating manuscripts since the the thirteenth century.

When Gutenberg's invention made its appearance the press spread rapidly in Italy, and every town soon possessed its printing office. Florence had one as early as 1472.

The Sisters appear to have devoted themselves to their typographical labors with ardor and success, for between 1476 and 1484 more than 100 works—a large number for that period—issued from the convent press.

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

(Miss Hope Temple writes in the Young Woman.)

I have seen a good many riders of the two-wheeled machines in London, but there are twice as many in Paris. I have ridden only three times, but I am already in love with my machine. The second time I came to grief in riding down hill; I got between two vehicles, but managed to escape with a few bruises. To ride a bicycle in petticoats is madness. But on the other hand it is quite unnecessary to wear knickerbockers. I ride in a short skirt, short enough to avoid the pedals, and gaiters, with a tennis shirt and a sailor hat—just the same costume that one has for glacier climbing. The costume is not unbecoming, I can assure you it is universal in Paris, and if Englishwomen would wear it, I am sure bicycling would soon become much more popular among them. It is such an exhilarating exercise.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

When Napoleon the First was asked by Madame de Stael who was the woman he "most loved," his reply was, "My wife;" but on being pressed as to the woman he "most esteemed," his answer was, "The woman who is the best housekeeper." Lady Priestly quotes this anecdote in her articles in the Nineteenth Century on "The Penalties of Ignorance," and she concludes by saying: "It is only through this channel (good housekeeping) that women can hope throughout married life to retain at once the 'love' of the husband and secure man's life-long 'esteem.'" Could there be any stronger incentive than this for the study of the cookery book?

It sounds paradoxical, but is it not true, that she is the best housekeeper who best understands what to leave undone? The thin coating of a day's dust signifies little if the kitchen sink and the dishcloths are perfectly clean; if the larder is well ventilated, and the drinking water boiled and filtered.

In a man's vocabulary "good housekeeping" generally means good breakfasts and dinners. Women interpret it more broadly as a rule and regard the kitchen as only one department.

It is a poor housekeeper who arbitrarily divides the week into feast days and fast days. A healthy appetite is not so capricious. The good manager, therefore, will decide what level of excellence she can afford to maintain and will then endeavor not to fall below it.

The following recipes are well recommended:

LUNCH CAKE.—Mix well ¾ lb. butter and 1 lb sugar; add by degrees 10 eggs; then 3 lbs. sultana raisins, ½ lb. candied peel, 3 lbs. flour, 2 oz. baking powder and 1 pint sweet milk.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL.—Stew and sweeten 1 quart of green gooseberries; pass them through a hair sieve; when cold, mix with one pint of cream.

CURRIED EGGS.—Hard boil and shell 1 doz. eggs; chop well 6 onions and put them in a stewpan with a tight-fitting lid along with 2 oz of butter. Cook slowly for 20 minutes; then stir in 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 dessertspoonful of curry powder and a teaspoonful of salt, and when thoroughly mixed add 1 cupful of white stock and the same of cream. Stir over the fire until it is smooth, but do not let it boil. Cut the eggs in halves and let them heat in this. Serve with boiled rice.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 25c.

Gardening tools at Cheapside.

IMPORTANT!!—For the next two months the stock of C. A. Lombard, consisting of pianos, organs, violins, guitars, banjos, music boxes, flutes, clarionettes, books, folios, sheet music, etc, will be sold at cost for cash. This is a rare chance for bargains and should not be lost sight of. Call and examine the goods and be convinced that you cannot buy anywhere else at our prices.

AFTER 30 YEARS

OF INTENSE SUFFERING AND AGONY, MR. JOSEPH WALKER FINDS HEALTH AND RENEWS HIS LIFE.

Paine's Celery Compound Once More the Agent of Rescue.

THE WORLD'S GREAT HEALTH-GIVER IS THE DYSPEPTIC'S ONLY HOPE.

Thirty years of sufferings and agonies from awful dyspepsia! Long, weary days and sleepless nights! Failure after failure with doctors and medicines! Such experiences are common everywhere in Canada, and must continue, if sufferers will experiment with the worthless prescriptions and preparations now flooding the country.

Thousands of men and women—old and young—live to-day, and thank Heaven for the results they have obtained from earth's best medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

The marvellous cures effected by this medicine, have given it a standing and popularity that has never been reached by any other. To-day, Paine's Celery Compound is the dyspeptic's only hope and safety: it cures the worst and most obdurate cases of dyspepsia, and gives a new, fresh life to even those who have been pronounced incurable.

Mr. Joseph Walker, of Bloomington, Ont., writes thus:—

"I think it my duty to my fellow men to send you the following testimonial, so that you may let suffering humanity know what your Celery Compound has done for me. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for thirty years; have been treated by different doctors, and tried nearly all the dyspepsia remedies on the market without getting much relief, until, seeing your Compound recommended as a sure cure for dyspepsia, I thought as a last resort I would try it; and am happy to say after taking six bottles I was completely cured. I have since recommended it to a number of others, and will continue to do so, as I believe it a sure cure no matter how bad the case may be."

Doulton's stone filters, either with carbon blocks or loose carbons, are the best you can buy; the Elk Lake water is really drinkable after passing through these admirable filters. You can get almost any size at Weller Bros.

THE LAKESIDE HOUSE,

—AT—

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THE MOST CHARMING SUMMER RESORT IN B.C.

Excellent Fly Fishing, Boating AND Scenery

Stage leaves Duncan's Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare for round trip, $3.50.

PRICE & JAYNES, - - PROPRIETORS.
my14

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

The fine hotel property known as the Courtenay House, with all convenient out-buildings, is now for sale on easy terms. The hotel is perhaps the best constructed building for the purpose in the district, comparatively new, is now doing a good paying business, and is admirably situated at the junction of the Union road with the Bay and Settlement roads, in the thriving village of Courtenay—the heart of Comox settlement and the gateway to Union mines. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT GRAHAM, the proprietor, on the premises, or

JOHN WILSON, Steamer Joan.
april4 1m

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....Half a Cake
Sugar.....Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.....Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

mr5 t t s

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1895 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the "Pound By-law" and the "Revenue By-law, 1893," will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.
City Collector's Office, City Hall,
Victoria, B.C., May 22nd, 1895. my23-tf

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To and From all European points.

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line	Parisian	June 23
"	Mongolian	June 30
Dominion Line	Oregon	June 23
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Cunard Line	Etruria	June 23
"	Lucania	June 30
White Star Line	Teutonic	June 27
"	Britannic	July 4
American Line	Paris	June 27
"	Berlin	July 4
North Ger. Lloyd	Havel	June 27
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"	Ethiopia	July 7
Allan State Line	Nebraska	June 22
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Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $14 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $20 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S. Agent,
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY

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AGENTS. mr13

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Speed 18 knots		VICTORIA ROUTE. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON"		Tonnage 1117.
8.30 pm	M	Lv *...Victoria.... Ar	10	4.30 pm
11.45 pm	38	. Port Townsend .	72	1.30 pm
3.00 am	82	..... Seattle.....	28	10.15 am
4.45 am	110	Ar. *...Tacoma.....Lv	M	8.00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pas. Agent,
255 Morrison St., cor. Third St., Portland, Or.
ap2

$10 REWARD.

The above-mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other building in the City of Victoria; or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto; or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises; or defacing or injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, March 20, 1895. mr21

WHAT DO YOU WANT? You can get it by advertising in THE COLONIST, and it will not cost you much.

ASSOCIATIONS OF WOMEN IN VICTORIA.

Their Object and Workings.

Edited by Mrs. Wm. Grant.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

The Protestant Orphans' Home was organized on a small scale more than twenty years ago. No one denomination was then strong enough to maintain its own orphanage; therefore the three existing bodies, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, agreed to unite on the broad principle of undenominational Christianity. Accordingly, four gentlemen were chosen from each body to attend to financial affairs, and the same number of ladies to undertake internal arrangements. A house was rented and eight children found a shelter there; the number is now increased to 57.

The objects of charity are orphans and destitute children of both sexes. Motherless children are also received with the understanding that their fathers pay a moderate sum for their support. Mr. Taylor's handsome legacy enabled the committee to build the present commodious building. The institution is maintained by voluntary contributions. A great loss was sustained by the closing of Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank, $1,800 for current expenses being deposited there. This circumstance and the depression which has prevailed in the country have have greatly crippled the hands of the committee and caused several retrenchments in the establishment.

The staff now consists of an excellent matron and two servants, assisted by the elder girls. The latter, when fit for service' are allowed their choice between going out or remaining to assist in the home for remuneration. The ladies' committee raised for the work last year $400.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

This is an association of ladies formed originally for the purpose of assisting the hospital authorities in carrying out the beneficient work of that institution. Their principal duties hitherto have been limited to arranging and carrying out a series of entertainments, excursions, balls, etc, by which a sum amounting to about twelve hundred dollars a year has been realized and passed to the account of the general funds of the hospital.

Latterly the ladies expressed a desire to devote their energies to some specific portion of the hospital work that would be more congenial to them, and that possibly might urge them to greater exertions than before. The overtures made by them in this direction were not favorably entertained by the directors. Failing to obtain a satisfactory answer to their first appeal, another effort was made, but this only resulted in confirming the ladies in the belief that the expressed opinions of the few were shared by a majority of the directors. Under these circumstances the ladies are disheartened and discouraged, and the usefulness of the auxiliary may be said to be in abeyance until a better understanding prevails.

H.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

This society is for young girls (from the age of 14 years upwards) to bind them together as sisters to help each other in need or distress. Their motto is: "Bear ye one ano her's burdens," and with such a beautiful motto they are sure to find plenty of work to do. The weekly meetings are held on Wednesday evenings. During the winter months Dr. Mary McNeill has kindly given a course of lectures on the human structure. Rev. J. B. Haslam has given a course of Bible lectures on the life of St. Paul. Mrs. A. T. Watt has kindly lectured to the members on Sir Walter Scott, Longfellow and Barrie. The little socials which are held monthly are a great attraction. A little magazine called "A Friendly Leaf," has been composed and written by the members. There are thirty members and ten associates.

THE Y. W. C. A.

This circular from the Y.W.C.A. fully explains its objects:

To All Young Women: The members of the Victoria Young Women's Association extend to you a very cordial invitation to the privileges of the association. Our object is to promote the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual welfare of young women, by affording opportunities for social intercourse and recreation, by placing within their reach some of the best literature of the day, by affording opportunities for self-improvement in many lines of work and by banding together in Bible classes for the study of the Word, to seek to rise to a higher plane of Christian life.

The rooms of the association are at 63 Government street (upstairs), where you are invited to come at any and all times, but especially at the noon hour, when you may bring your lunch and be served with hot coffee, cocoa or tea at 2½ cents a cup, or beef-tea and crackers or bread at 5 cents a cup. The reading room is very pleasant and is well supplied with good reading matter. There is also a very fine piano in the room open to all who wish to use it.

Classes in penmanship, bookkeeping, English branches, plain needle work, etc., are being organized. Entertainments such as social evenings, practical talks, lectures, receptions, etc, are being held. The rooms are open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 30 p m. to 9 30 p.m. every week day. Sunday Bible class at 4 p.m.

The general secretary will be pleased to give any further information respecting the work or to take your name at any time for membership. Membership fee $1 20 a year or 10 cents a month, payable in advance.

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good."—Numbers x, 29.

No. 63 Government street, Victoria.

VICTORIA LODGE, NO. 33, DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

This is a beneficial society for English women or women of English parentrge from the age of 18 to 50 years. The objects are beneficial and social, the benefits being a weekly payment in case of sickness, with an additional advantage of every beneficial member being entitled to the services of a first class physician and a death benefit on the decease of a sister. Social members share all the privileges of the order but do not have any benefits. This society was organized in Victoria two years ago, and is at the present day in good financial standing. The Daughters of St. George are well known throughout the city for their timely help to all who are in sickness or distress, and many a sick bed has been smoothed and patient cheered by their kind hearts and loving hands. It is a very good and flourishing order, and one which every English lady would be proud to become a member of.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

These societies are open to all members of the congregation, and have for their object the furthering of social and temporal interests of the church. Regular monthly business meetings are held, also monthly musical socials. During the past year the "talent" scheme of raising money has been adopted, and proved very successful, the amount thus raised in the First Presbyterian church being $700. Other churches have not reported the amounts.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Both Baptist churches in the city are greatly assisted by the ladies societies in connection with them. They are conducted much on the same principle and raise their funds in much the same way which other societies of a similar nature do. Calvary church raising during the year the sum of $240 and Emmanuel church about $200. Fairs and festivals among these churches are to be a thing of the past, the ladies having decided to individually earn their own money in ways most agreeable and convenient. Regular monthly meetings are held by these societies, and an annual membership fee charged.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Each of the Methodist churches in the city has a branch of the Woman's Missionary Society. The object of these is twofold—to send missionaries to the heathen and to develop and enrich spiritually and intellectually the women at home. The societies are auxiliaries of the General Woman's Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, which supports missionaries at home and abroad. The home work, consists chiefly of work among the Indians on the coast and Chinese in our city. The Chinese Refuge Home of this city is supported by the General Society, and is a standing monument of the good work the society is doing. Amount raised by the Metropolitan church society, $85 50; Centennial, $43.

LADIES' WORKING PARTY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Each of the Episcopal churches has in its connection a Ladies' Working Party, whose object is to aid in church finances. The societies meet weekly for the purpose of working and hold sales of work at stated intervals. Each society elects its own officers, controls its own affairs and gives great assistance to the various churches. St. James' society devotes its fund to paying interest on church, hall and parsonage debt. That of Christ church to enlargement of school room and repairing church; the latter also devotes 20 per cent. of its funds to diocesan mission work. In addition to this a band of "Willing Workers" in Christ church meets weekly, and by work and various other means raise funds, $25 of which is paid annually to the Sunday school library and $50 annually to the children's Christmas tree. Its membership consists of young girls over 12 years of age, who pay an admission fee of 25 cents and a regular fee of 5 cents per month.

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Almost simultaneously with the planting of the Roman Catholic faith here, nearly half a century ago, came a need within our circle for the ministrations of the charitable. The work to be done fell first upon the clergy and the Sisters of St. Ann, but at an early date the pioneer ladies of our congregation rallied to their assistance and now almost the entire burden in this direction is borne by us. Ten years ago the St. Ann's Benevolent Society was formed. It is composed exclusively of Roman Catholics, although at times we have received assistance from sources outside of our faith and it may be added for the past few years those who have received the greatest amount of help are not Catholic. We meet every Wednesday afternoon at the bishop's residence, Yates street, in a room kindly set aside by His Lordship Bishop Lemmens. We have two modern sewing machines, the property of the society. We confine our charity to food, fuel and clothing and the furnishing of nurses to the sick. We aim always to keep ahead of our work and carry a fair-sized stock on hand, so that ready relief may be given the needy. Our dues are 25 cents a month.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Missionary circles are maintained in both the Calvary and Emmanuel churches, the objects of the societies being, 1st, to interest the church and congregation in the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad; 2nd, to raise funds for the support of home and foreign missions; 3rd, to support missionary training schools. These circles elect their own officers and manage their own affairs, but are under the direct supervision of the church. Regular monthly meetings are held for the transaction of business and study of missionary fields, while the Emmanuel church, once every three months, takes charge of the regular church prayer meeting, making it a missionary meeting, and at which a collection is taken for the work. Monthly dues, mite boxes, donations, sales of work, etc., are the methods employed for raising money. Amount raised in Calvary church last year was $61 60, and that in Emmanuel church, $54.50.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF METHODIST CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church is very much of the same nature as similar societies of other denominations. It is composed of the principal ladies of the congregation, those whose energies are devoted to the progress of church work. The membership fee is so small, namely $1 per year, that it is within the ability of any lady of the congregation to become a member. Meetings are held once a month to arrange work. Money is raised by means of membership fees, subscriptions, lectures and social entertainments.

To the ladies' aid belong many duties, one of the principal of these being the furnishing of the parsonage, keeping these furnishings in repair, and adding to or replacing as necessity requires.

The Metropolitan church aid society has raised during the year, $562; Centennial, $193.

Another branch of work is, through committees appointed for the purpose, the welcoming of strangers attending Sabbath services, and in visiting all new comers and those not attending the services as regularly as they might do, as well as visiting the sick and poor, showing sympathy, not only by visiting, but by contributing as the Lord hath prospered to those who are in need. As more money is raised than is needed for the aforesaid purposes they are enabled to help in other church work where their cooperation and assistance are often much needed.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL WORKING PARTY.

This organization was formed in the year 1892, upon the appointment of the present rector. At present there are about forty members who subscribe annually $1 each towards working expenses. They are divided into three classes. First honorary members, secondly home working members, thirdly associated working members, these last meet every afternoon from 2:30 to 5 p.m., in the cathedral schoolroom.

The society controls its own affairs, with an executive of ladies under a president. The objects are to assist with funds parochial organizations, especially with regard to the repairing, enlargement or reconstruction of the cathedral and schools. It also devotes 20 per cent of its earnings as a contribution to diocesan mission work. It has since its formation rendered valuable help in enlarging the Sunday school, besides contributing to the new cathedral fund, and has now in hand the reshingling of the present church, which is urgently needed.

HEBREWS LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

The Hebrew Ladies' Association was organized in 1891. Its object is to cultivate social intercourse and create a fund to assist the congregation Emanu-el; also to establish a school wherein the principles of Judaism and Jewish history shall be taught. Since its organization they have erected a building where the Sabbath school is held, and also any entertainment given to benefit the society. The building is clear from debt, and the society is at present endeavoring to assist the Temple Emanu-el in paying off an indebtedness. There are twenty-six members belonging to the Hebrew Ladies' Association.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is an organization composed of the Christian womanhood of the world, which has for its object the protection of the home against and the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, but while this is its chief aim its efforts are the overthrow of vice and evil in every form and the exaltation of righteousness in the land. Twelve years ago Frances E. Willard was induced while making a tour through this western country to come to Victoria. A two days' convention was held and vast audiences thronged the old Methodist church each night to hear the question of temperance discussed. The result was that a strong union was organized in the city and officers elected for a provincial organization whose duty it was to extend the work throughout the province. The women of the various denominations of the city were by this means brought together in a common cause as they had never been before. The departments of work taken up at first were very few, but as the work became more familiar and the workers more efficient it increased until at present the following departments are carried on: Scientific temperance instruction, work in hospitals, work in jails, evangelistic work, work among railroad employees, flower mission, parlor meetings, heredity and hygene, social purity, mothers' meeting, unfermented wine at the Lord's table, literature, press work and fair work, legislation, petition and franchise. The union now has a membership of 200, the conditions of which are the signing of the total abstinance pledge and the payment of $1 per year. The meetings are held regularly each week on Thursday afternoon in Temperance hall, Pandora street, one meeting in the morning is for business, one devotional, one mothers meeting and one social. The social meeting is held at the home of some of the members, when the different departments of the work and questions of social interest are taken up and discussed. The union has in the twelve years of its existence raised for and spent in the cause somewhere in the neighborhood of seven thousand dollars. One of the most tangible proofs of the good works of the orginazation is the Refuge Home of this city, which, while it is a provincial institution, has been planned, worked up and carried on by the Victoria local union. In this institution since its establishment six years ago about 100 girls have been either rescued from a life of sin or saved from resorting thither. The work of the home is carried on by a committee of twelve ladies representing the different denominations in the city. One commendable thing about the institution is that it has always managed to keep out of debt.

There is also a Young Women's Christian Temperance Union in Victoria, composed of about fifty young ladies, whose aims and objects are the same as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE CHINESE HOME.

The Chinese Home, maintained by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, has been the means of rescuing over thirty Chinese women and girls from a life of degradation and slavery. Some of these have been returned to their friends, fourteen have been respectably married to Christian Chinamen, one with her husband is engaged as teacher missionary at Nanaimo among her own people, another is waiting the opportunity to go out in work of a similar kind. Eight are still in the home, where they are taught the usual subjects of a plain English education and also reading and writing in their own language. They also learn all kinds of housework, cooking, knitting, sewing and such things as shall fit them for usefulness wherever they may be. Above all they are well trained in Scripture knowledge. It is a cause for thankfulness that of those rescued and who have of their own free will remained in the Home for any length of time not one has returned to a life of shame. There are many still in Chinatown we desire to reach. All those now in the home are of their own desire baptized into the Christian Faith.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. What is our work in this line, and how is it being done?

The average young man in our cities today, lives on a salary that only enables him to have a little room to sleep in, and that is the only place he can call his own. What shall he do with his evenings and Sundays?

The gilded saloons with their polished mahogany, sparkling mirrors, pictures and brilliant lights, fling wide their doors and bid him enter. Other questionable amusements beckon him; snares are set for the unwary; and no wonder the mothers of today tremble for the future of the multitude of boys and young men that throng our streets. The association takes the place of a home for many of them.

It is part of the work of the auxiliary to make the rooms bright and pleasant, with music, books, pictures, games and flowers. To arrange from time to time for little socials and "At Homes," thus providing for the social intercourse and companionship our young men so much need. It is also a duty to go from one to another at these little receptions and give such a hearty hand shake that it will say in itself "God bless you."

But the auxiliary is not for social work only. There are the following committees: Devotional membership, social, committee of rooms, and committee on the sick.

The auxiliary co-operates in the work of the association, and endeavors in all legitimate ways to assist in the furtherance of its mission, not forgetting the important item of devising ways and means to help raise money.

THE FRIENDLY HELP ASSOCIATION.

The Friendly Help Association of the Woman's Council is so new, having only been started about two months, there is not yet much to be recorded of its operations.

It aims to investigate all destitute cases, and to do this the city is divided into districts, and each district is given to one or two ladies, who, when cases are reported, go and visit them, find out if they are really needy and give relief, as far as they are able, and if possible procure work for them. This association is independent of all questions of religious belief, politics and nationality, and all cases reported are to be placed under their own religious denomination. As the association has no money, relief has to be obtained from the proper charities and from charitable individuals, and one of the rules is that no alms shall be dispensed except by permission of the committee.

The entire management of the association is vested in a committee, consisting of two representatives from each church in the city, and of members of the sub-executive of the Local Council as ex officio members. The officers are a president (the presiding officer of the council), vice president, secretary and treasurer. This committee meets on the first Tuesday in each month; but every morning, from eleven to one, their room in the market hall is open, with two ladies in charge, who register all cases requiring help, distribute clothing and attend to the wants of the poor.

MARY R. LAWSON,
Secretary.

MATERNITY HOME.

Forty children have been born in the Home since its establishment. No infants have died. There were only two deaths of patients, one from brain disease and one from heart trouble.

The Home is sustained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. The physicians who attend patients give their services free. The wants of the institution are many and increasing. The matron, Mrs Thomas, and the ladies' committee are untiring in their efforts, but more help is urgently needed. I wish more ladies would visit the Home and see how clean and well-ordered it is, and how grateful the poor patients are. I feel sure there would be a more liberal response in support of the Home. The expenses range from $80 to $100 a month, according to the number of patients. Many of our merchants have been most kind in giving meat, groceries and dry goods from time to time; but as we cannot expect these donations to be continued forever, we must soon look to more certain and sustained efforts if the establishment is to be maintained in its present state of efficiency. The ladies' committee numbers twenty, all of whom subscribe liberally from their private means. Occasionally a charitably inclined person makes a special donation, but with all these we find it difficult to meet our expenses and sometimes the committee despair and declare that that they must close the Home. But then the spectacle of these poor sisters in sore distress rises before us and we take up the burden again and toil on.

MARY HIGGINS.

WHEN WOMEN COULD VOTE IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall in an informal talk recently made a summary of Mrs. Charlotte Stopes' "British Free Women and Historical Privileges." In early times women could vote for members of parliament, an abbess could sit in parliament, and women held office as high marshall, high constable and even as champion of England.

The period when women used the right of voting coincided with the dynasties of Plantagenet and Tudor. "The period of disqualification by discouragement," said Mrs. Hall, "set in with the Stuarts."

Between 1832 and 1867 there was positive enactment against the voting of women.

In 1869 women had municipal franchise in England. At present only women with a certain amount of property have that right.

This statement makes the decline of women's influence in public affairs coincide with the accession of James I to the throne of England in 1603.

WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Miss Eeckles, an enterprising Irish young lady who has gone into the business of life insurance as a profession, writes in the Windsor Magazine on the subject of insurance for dowries, endowments of marriage and other specialties which the Norwich Life office is developing in connection with coupons issued with the Windsor Magazine. Miss Eeckles, who is established in London, thus describes one of her tempting offers:

As an illustration of what can be done: To secure an annuity of £52 per annum to a woman of twenty-five, with the condition that if death occurs before she attains the age of fifty or fifty-five all the payments made will be returned, £19, 0s. 4d. must be paid yearly with the different coupons which are presented from month to month with the Windsor Magazine, or, say a little over 30 shillings a month set aside out of her income if she wishes to have £1 a week as long as she may live after fifty. Should she, however, be content to wait for her annuity until she is fifty-five she will have constantly less to pay, if she also hands in all the Windsor Magazine coupons, viz., £12 19s. a year.

"Make the doors open a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement."
—Shakespeare.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"HAS RESTORED TO HEALTH A GREAT NUMBER OF DYSPEPTICS WHO OWE TO IT A REPAST THE MORE EVERY DAY AND AN INDIGESTION THE LESS AT EVERY REPAST."

Professor Diday.

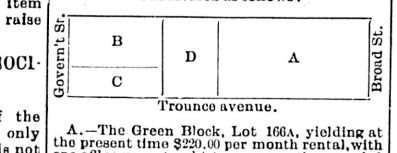
TENDERS.

Valuable Real Estate

Tenders are invited for the purchase of either the whole, or one or more, of the undermentioned Subdivisions of the following property, fronting on Government street, Trounce avenue and Broad street, viz:

LOTS 166 and 166A, BLOCK 13, VICTORIA CITY

Subdivided as follows:



A.—The Green Block, Lot 166A, yielding at the present time $220.00 per month rental, with one office vacant, which was recently occupied by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. at the monthly rental of $25.00;

B.—Part of Lot 166, occupied by and under lease to Messrs. W. & J. Wilson, having a frontage of about 34 feet and a depth of about 80 feet.

C.—Part of Lot 166, corner of Government street and Trounce avenue, occupied by the Trustees of the Estate of Green, Worlock & Co. and Capt. J. D. Warren.

D.—Part of Lot 166, with a frontage of about 38 feet on Trounce avenue and a depth of about 56 feet.

One half of Trounce avenue belongs to the whole of this property.

Tenders will be received up to 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th June, 1895.

Further information can be obtained from the Trustees.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
J. STUART YATES,
Trustees of the Estate of Green, Worlock & Co.

Victoria, 7th May, 1895. my8-1m

Asylum for the Insane, New Westminster

TENDERS, endorsed "Lunatic Asylum," for the supply of clothing, bread, meat, milk, vegetables, groceries, coal and wood, etc., for the use of the said institution from the 1st day of July next to the 30th day of June, 1896, will be received by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary until noon on Monday, the 17th proximo.

Lists of the articles required can be seen at this office and at the Asylum, at which latter place samples can also be inspected.

All supplies to be delivered at the Asylum without extra charge.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required in each case.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 13th May, 1895. my14-td

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Court House, Nanaimo," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Friday, May 31st next, for the works and materials required in the erection of a new Court House at Nanaimo.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and complete quantities describing the whole work can be obtained upon payment of five dollars ($5.00) at the Government Office, Nanaimo, or at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to five per cent. on the amount of the contractor's tender, which will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 6th May, 1895. m7-2t

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, till Friday, 14th June, proximo, for hauling 341 tons of freight from Ashcroft to Williams Creek, Cariboo.

The freight consists of 607,000 pounds of steel hydraulic pipe, 38,000 pounds of Kimberly collars, 27,000 pounds of lead, and 10,000 pounds of bars.

The pipe is 12,000 feet in length, consisting of 800 sections each 15 feet long, and numbered consecutively from 1 to 800. The average weight of a section is about 750 pounds.

The sections numbered from 1 to 287, together with a proportional number and quantity of collars, lead and bars, are to be delivered near Mr. Rogers' slaughter house, on a bench of Williams Creek above the Canon, and the remainder placed, according to number, along the lower part of the pipe-line. Each load is to be taken from the sections and other things set apart therefor by the Ashcroft forwarder.

The whole of the freight is to be delivered by the 30th November next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be sealed and addressed to A. D. Whittier, Manager Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, Barkerville, B.C.

A. D. WHITTIER.

Barkerville, B.C., May 2nd, 1895. my16

Keep your money at home and buy your blank books from The Colonist Bindery.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 24

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, April 5th 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND—READ DOWN: No. 2 Pass. Daily	No. 4 Pass. Fri., Sat., Su	No. 1 Pass. Daily	No. 3 Pass. Fri., Sat., Su	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND—READ UP: No. 1 Pass. Daily	No. 3 Pass. Fri., Sat., Su	No. 2 Pass. Daily	No. 4 Pass. Fri., Sat., Su
Lv. 8.00 am	Lv. 4.50 pm			Victoria	Ar. 12.20 pm	Ar. 8.30 pm	Lv. 8.00 am	Lv. 4.50 pm
8.04	4.55	1		Russell	12.16	8.25	7.56	4.46
8.14	5.03	4		Esquimalt	12.06	8.13	7.46	4.36
8.17	5.06	5		Stewart's	12.03	8.10	7.43	4.33
8.20	5.09	6		Parson's Bridge	12.00	8.12	7.40	4.30
8.27	5.15	8		Langford	11.53	8.06	7.33	4.23
8.37	5.24	11		Goldstream	11.43	7.57	7.23	4.13
8.45	5.32	20		Summit Siding	11.15	7.30	7.05	3.45
9.05	6.31	25		Shawnigan Lake	10.50	7.10	6.45	3.25
9.40	6.32	33		Cobble Hill	10.40	7.02	6.35	3.15
9.55	6.38	38		McPherson's	10.25	6.53	6.22	3.02
10.05	6.42	40		Glenora	10.15	6.46	6.12	2.52
10.10	6.49	43		Duncans	10.10	6.42	6.05	2.45
10.20	6.58	47		Somenos	10.00	6.33	5.55	2.35
10.27	7.08	52		Westholme	9.53	6.25	5.48	2.28
10.42	7.26	60		Chemainus	9.38	6.15	5.33	2.13
11.00	7.55	62		Oyster Bay	9.20	5.57	5.15	1.55
11.09	8.05	73		Oyster Bay Siding	9.11	5.48	5.06	1.46
11.40	8.25	79		Nanaimo	8.40	5.15	4.35	1.15
Ar. 12.00 m				Wellington	Lv. 8.20 am	Lv. 5.00 pm	Lv. 4.15	1.00 pm

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

my4

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

—TO—

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,

AND ALL UNITED STATES POINTS.

Toronto, Hamilton,
Montreal, Quebec,

AND ALL EASTERN CANADIAN POINTS

Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the Grandest Scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Elegant Dining, Palace Sleeping and Cosy Tourist Cars. Magnificent fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes.

For tickets, etc., see

H. MARTIN, Gen. Agent,
75 Government Street.

C.P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 26

Takes effect March 1, 1895.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13.15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points, and Queen Charlotte Islands.

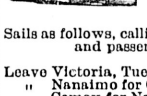
Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
Victoria, Jan. 1st, 1895.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



STEAMER

JOAN

L. P. LOCKE, MASTER.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.

STEAMER

THISTLE

W. LANGLEY, MASTER.

Steamer Thistle leaves E. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street. ap25

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, May 27, 1895
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m.,	47°	Mean 52°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m.,	45°		
9 a. m.,	57°	Highest 62°	5 a. m—4 N.W.
1 p. m.,	58°		1 p. m.—8 S.
5 p. m.,	54	Lowest 44°	9 p. m.—12 S.W.
9 p. m.,	50°		Rain—.01.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—8 hr. 30 min.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer R. P. RITHET, from Westminster—Mrs Coley and child, Mrs DeVeulle and child, Rev Clay, W B Townsend, Miss Townsend, J C Hortil Capt H J Robertson, G Barnardiston, S Austin, R R Monck, F Boutiller, W Dauphne, M Costello.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer R. P. RITHET, from Westminster—R P Rithet & Co Ltd, R McAnally, A McDonald, J W Tolmie, Chungranes, Indian Ben, G R Jackson, Mrs A W Knight, James Bryce, G Everton, F Carlson, J Tollick, G N Eaton, Geo Vienna, A H Pollard, Mrs Bennett, Hudson Bay Co, Agt Dom Exp Co.

ABOUT DRUGS.

There are certain prices below which no good honest drugs can be bought. Those prices are ours. If you are paying less you are receiving less in either quality or quantity. Honest drugs at honest prices at

C. E. JONES'

36 Government Street. Always Open.

DIED.

GOODACRE—In this city, on the 26th inst., Clarence Helmcken, youngest son of Lawrence Goodacre, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the 29th instant, from the residence, 74 Pandora Avenue.

MILLINGTON—In this city, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Mary Millington, aged 59 years and 7 months, a native of Gloucester, England.

The funeral will take place Thursday, from her late residence, 42 Pandora street, at 2 p.m, and from Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Claims of Political Prisoners Completely Refuted — Disappointed Royalists — Reported Filibustering Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The steamer China has arrived from Hongkong and Honolulu bringing the following Hawaiian advices to the Associated Press up to the 20th inst.: "The correspondence between Commissioner Hawes and the foreign office will soon end with the laurels in the hands of the foreign office. The claim made by the political prisoners, Rickard and Waller, has been completely refuted by the evidence submitted by the foreign office — the written applications of these men for naturalization, the payment of fees, the taking the oath of allegiance and the service of a year in the legislature. The British commissioner finds that he was deceived by the statement of these men, and will so report to the British foreign office. It was the expectation of these men that the British government would interfere in a summary manner and the royalists are bitterly disappointed that the case goes against them. There are many rumors of filibustering expeditions. The government received information of such a positive nature regarding the fitting out of one expedition from Puget Sound, that it at once armed a steamer and commissioned it as a revenue cutter. It has made several cruises around the island but has not discovered any hostile vessel. On the 13 h inst., Paul Neumann was retained by Jonah Kalianiole and commenced habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of the latter. Kalianiole was a prince under the monarchy. He was convicted on a charge of treason and sentenced to three years and to pay a fine of $1,000. He will test the constitutionality of the military court proceedings. The matter will be brought before the court in a few days. The trial of John E. Bush and Joseph Nawei ended in a defeat for the government. These men were arrested at the January uprising on a charge of conspiracy They were committed for trial on the testimony of two disreputable individuals, who were spies in the service of the government.

PERSONAL.

T. Allen, of Toronto, is a guest at the Driard.

Herbert Stanton, Nanaimo, is at the New England.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay returned from the Mainland last night.

I. Lyisett returned from California by the direct steamer yesterday.

W. B Townsend and Miss Townsend were passengers from the Mainland last evening.

P. J. Leech arrived by the Danube from Bella Coola, where he has been surveying all winter. Mr. Leech returns North in a few weeks.

SOLELY RESPONSIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR:—It being possible from the nature of certain anonymous letters which have appeared in your columns that a misconception may arise as to who is or who is not the editor of "The Province," I trust you will allow me an opportunity of stating through the same medium that I am solely responsible for the conduct of that journal and all that appears in its pages.

A. H. SCAIFE.

Garden syringes at Cheapside

"Britannia Rules The Waves."

We rule paper and manufacture blank books. Inspect our samples and get prices. The Colonist Bindery, Broad street and 74 Government street.

Just received a few patterns of Crossley velvet carpets with Axminster finished backs, the strongest, most effective, and the best value we can offer. Weiler Bros.

Insure your plate glass. Mellor.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Caretaker at the Old Men's Home to Be Dismissed in July—Music for the Park.

A somewhat acrimonious discussion took place at the city council meeting last night over a report signed by Ald. Wilson and Macmillan, of the Old Men's Home committee, recommending an investigation into the charges of Ald. Williams' against caretaker Sutherland.

Ald. Bragg wanted the report laid over till his resolution to dispense with the caretaker's services was decided. He took the view that the letter of Mr. Sutherland read last week, being an insult to the whole council the aldermen to preserve their own dignity should not permit any official to send in such a communication.

In amendment, Ald. Macmillan wanted the report acted on and called Ald. Bragg cowardly for wanting to help balk investigation.

ALD. MCLELLAN supported Ald. Bragg, while Ald. Wilson claimed that Ald. Bragg had a spite against the caretaker.

ALD. WILLIAMS dared Ald. Wilson to deny that the caretaker had kicked in the panels of one of the house doors; and also said that Ald. Wilson had asked him (Ald. Williams), at the investigation, not to note down evidence as to the caretaker being under the influence of liquor.

Al. Wilson replied by saying he considered the other Alderman "off his head."

The report was tabled and Ald. Bragg's motion to dismiss the caretaker was taken up.

ALD. WILSON threatened to resign as a member of the home committee if the caretaker was dismissed, and upon Ald. Bragg's resolution being carried, immediately carried out his threat.

THE MAYOR remarked that he would not take action till Ald. Wilson had had time to think it over.

The Sewerage Commissioners sent in their decision as to the basis for settling the claims of the sewerage contractors. They found that $3,376.91 was a fair amount to give Coughlan & Mayo, and $9,956.64 the other contractors, in all $13,333 55, leaving available $31,743 to carry on the sewerage work. They advised that where in the opinion of the city engineer a contractor tendered at a lower price than the work could be done for the contract should not be let to that contractor.

The letter was referred to the city solicitor.

The park committee were granted leave to appropriate $200 for band music in the park and the Mayor, Ald. Humphrey, McLellan, Hall and Macmillan were appointed the municipal court of revision. The city electrician was put in charge of the fire alarm system.

When Ald. Partridge's motion to call for applications for plumbing inspector was reached, Ald. Wilson moved in amendment that Mr. Parr be retained as plumbing inspector and assistant to the city engineer at the salary now paid for assistant engineer.

Ald. Macmillan and Cameron protested against the council changing its mind practically from the action taken last week, but the amendment was carried.

On motion of Ald. McLellan, seconded by Ald. Williams, it was decided that tenders be invited for filter bed construction, the deposit to be only 5 per cent., half the amount at present required to accompany tenders.

ALD. WILLIAMS, just before the council adjourned, called attention to the necessity of fixing the approaches to the cemetery bridges; he also again brought up the powder magazine question.

ALD. MACMILLAN said that if the committee of investigation into electric light matters did not report they should be discharged.

In reply Ald. Cameron, as chairman, said that he hardly saw that the committee could do much without some money for expenses being placed at their disposal.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Two Extensive Fires in Montreal—Damage Done at Aylmer and Brighton.

AYLMER, Ont., May 27.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place in Aylmer for a number of years took place yesterday, when the organ factory owned by John Rowe and the planing mills owned by Charles Price, as well as the handsome brick residence of Alexander Summers, were totally destroyed by fire, and the residence of Rev. Dr. Thompson was damaged by the smoke. The fire was caused by two boys playing with matches.

BRIGHTON, May 27.—Hughes & Strong's cheese factory, situated about six miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire. Insured for $300.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Two big fires took place yesterday. The first was in the wholesale fur establishment of William Thomas & Co., 412 St. Paul street, and did about $20,000 damage. The second destroyed the wholesale stationery store of Boyd, Gillies & Co., St. Sulpice street, loss $30,000.

MONCTON, May 27.—The buildings of the Havelock Mineral Springs Co., were destroyed by fire on the 24th. An explosion of acids in the stores department is supposed to be the cause. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AUCTION SALES.

May 28—Real estate. Joshua Davies.
May 30—Furniture, etc. H. Cuthbert & Co.
June 7—Farm stock, etc. H. Cuthbert & Co.

Mr. Joshua Davies will to day sell the Carter property on Herald street, consisting of two story brick house, and a six-roomed cottage. He will sell the Revere house on Pandora street, and a two story residence adjoining, at the same time. This is very desirable property and will probably meet with a ready sale.

THE CITY.

THE City of Puebla arrived yesterday from San Francisco.

DOGS are no longer allowed in the public park unless led by the owners.

THE popular excursion steamer Queen makes her first trip of the season on June 12

SAANICH will be the scene of the Dominion day picnic of the Methodist Sunday school union.

THE city council meet to-morrow night to consider the waterworks by-law among other business.

THE goods the sheriff's sale of which has been advertised for to-day were of the firm trading under the name of Toi Sang, and not Tai Soong as incorrectly appeared in the advertisement.

ALL members of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club are reminded that the meeting to be held in the club rooms this evening will be called to order at o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to attend.

VARIOUS suggestions of the executive as to the working of the society furnished interesting discussion at the meeting of the B. Y. P. U. last evening. No definite course of action was, however, decided upon.

MON LEE, a prosperous Herald street Chinese merchant, was yesterday married in the sheriff's office by Rev. J. E Gardner to Sheung Kam, a damsel of seventeen who boasts of both Chinese and Indian ancestors.

AT Sunday morning's service in St. Andrew's cathedral, Bishop Lemmens preached and read an encyclical calling upon all members of the church to pray for the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith.

OWING to the absence from the city of Coroner Hasell there was no inquest yesterday on the body of Charles Nolan, the sailor who was found drowned in the upper harbor Sunday morning. The date of the inquest is still uncertain.

COMMENCING with the Warrimoo, to arrive on the 10th and sail hence on the 16th June, the steamers of the Canadian-Australian line will, as has already been announced, call at Auckland, N.Z, en route to Sydney.

A COURSE of weekly lectures by Lieut. Stileman, R N., is to be delivered in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, commencing this evening. His topics will be "Some of the leading features in God's dealings with the human race, especially in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations."

TO DAY at 11 o'clock the Victoria spring assizes open before Mr. Justice Walkem. The docket is a small one and there is only one serious charge of crime against the person, that of Ah White who wounded with a knife a seaman on the schooner Triumph. Of the seven cases to be presented to the grand jury four are for keeping gaming houses, while of the others one—of compounding a qui tam case—comes from Nanaimo.

PROTRACTED suffering from cancer brought death to a pioneer resident of Victoria yesterday morning, when Mrs. Mary Millington departed this life. The deceased was in her 59th year; she was a native of Gloucester, Eng., and leaves a family of nine, all grown up and resident in the city. The funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock from her late residence, Pandora street, and Christ church cathedral a little later.

THE big potlach is now fairly on. Yesterday the Indians who were indebted to George paid up, and in the evening gifts of calico were made to the kloochmen. The regular performance will open this morning at 9:30 o'clock with a mammoth dance, a feature of which will be the appearance of the big masks, which are seldom seen. After this there will be a "scramble" for blankets and then the potlach will take place, when George will present his guests with blankets, guns, money, etc. After that there will be considerable feasting, which will last for some time.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

COMMUNICATION on the C P.R. telegraph wires was last evening severed by a tree falling across them.

A GENERAL meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held at Yates & Jay's office to-morrow at 8 p.m.

THE clebration sports and games committee meet to-night at the office of the general secretary, Mr. B Boggs, to prepare their report to the finance committee.

A CHARITY concert will be held at Hochelaga, the residence of Mr. A. J. C. Galletly, Rockland avenue, to morrow evening, when a choice programme is promised.

LIQUOR cases were very much in evidence at the police court yesterday. Mitchell and Taylor, charged with housebreaking, were also placed on trial and committed to the higher court.

THE Morris tube range fitted up in the drill hall was opened last evening with a match between teams chosen respectively by Lieut. McConnan and Lieut. Taylor. Darkness came on before the shooting was completed, but Mr. McConnan's team had secured such a lead that victory was conceded to them. The range is expected to prove a very popular attraction.

ON Friday night at 10:30 Chief Deasy had a message calling him out to Lansdowne road, where he found that an incendiary attempt had been made to burn a one-story house owned by a Mrs. Devoe. A neighbor had seen flames through the back door, which had been left open, and calling assistance put out the fire before much damage had been done. Mr Devoe, who lives alone in the house, had been absent all day at the Gorge and spent the evening with a friend. In his absence someone had saturated rags in coal oil and started fires in the corner of one room and also in the rafters of the roof. The place was insured for $600 The damage only amounts to about $15 The oil-soaked rags and other evidence have been handed over to the police.

THE international chess match between San Francisco and Victoria will be played this evening at the Driard hotel, commencing at 6:30 p.m. Owing to a breakage in the wires north of Nanaimo, just as San Francisco was sending the first move yesterday evening, postponement was necessary. A very large audience was assembled to watch the play, and in order not to disappoint them a club match was played with the following result:

	Won.		Won.
T. Piper	1	J. R. Hunnex	0
C. Schwengers	1	W. Marchant	1
Dr. Hands	2	A. Gonna-on	0
E. C. Hour	0	R H. Johnston	2
B. Schwengers	1	J. Rowbotham	1
P. T. Johnston	1	F. C. Berridge	1
Capt Clarke	1	W. Scowcroft	1
E. Wolff	½	B. J. Perry	1½
	7½		7½

REV. MR. HALL.

Farewell Social to the Retiring Pastor of the Centennial Methodist Church.

The farewell social given to Rev. Joseph Hall in the Centennial church last evening was interesting and enjoyable, excepting the farewells which were regretfully said by a large number of friends who had learned to esteem and love their pastor during his two years' ministry among them.

The choir opened the programme by singing "Safely through another year. Mr. Osterhout followed with a short address, after which Miss Tranter and Miss Graham sang. Addresses were given by Revs. McEwen and Cleaver, who each referred to the high esteem in which Mr. Hall was held by all the members of the ministerial association as well as those who have been associated with him in his work.

Mr. Fred. Davey, president of the Epworth League, on behalf of that organization, thanked Mr. Hall for his self-denying efforts and earnest work for the young people.

Mr. Morris, on behalf of the quarterly board and congregation, expressed deep regret at having to say farewell to the pastor, through whose ministry so many had been led to God in the past two years. He wished him God-speed on his new circuit.

Rev. Mr. Hall in replying to all the kind words spoken of him thanked all the warm friends who had rallied round him and helped him in his labors, by their sympathies, their self denial and their love. The greatest satisfaction, however, was the large number of persons who had been gathered into the church during his short pastorate. He urged that a hearty reception be given to his successor, and hoped that peace and prosperity would mark the coming years.

Refreshments were served and good byes were said, after which the congregation joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again."

There is a great opening for an enterprising salesman to make money handling G. Marshall & Co.'s famous teas. The firm has no representative in this vicinity at present. It is a wealthy corporation and does not require its representatives to invest any money in the business, or pay for goods handled before the money is collected from the purchaser. G. Marshall & Co.'s teas are sold direct to the consumer from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We would advise every up-to-date salesman, who is open to accept a permanent and profitable position, to write to G. Marshall & Co., Box 234, London, Ont. x

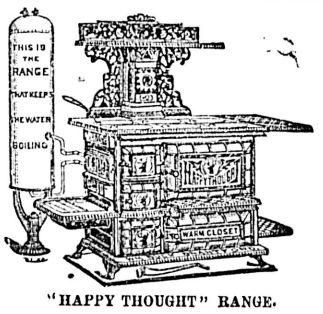
Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

See Bradbury for finest statuary, monuments, curbings. Works cor. Corm't & Blanch'd sts.

Drink Excelsior XXX English Ale and Lager Beer. It is the best.

PERRY & TURNER
42 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.



"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware.
Sheet Metal Work,
Cornice Work,
Sky Lights and Roofing.
Plumbing and Heating. no18

1895 AN EAGLE YEAR.
EAGLE BICYCLES.
Cold Swaged Re-inforced Frame (Patented.)
Eagle Aluminum Rims (Patented.)
SEE THE WOOD RIMS GO TO PIECES.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.
61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Builders Hardware
Call and see us before buying elsewhere.
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

LENZ & LEISER,
WHOLESALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal, and are therefore able to compete with any House in the Trade.
mr29

FOR . . . .
CAMPING OUTFITS
GO TO
WEILER BROS.
Full Line of Enamel Cooking Utensils.
HAMMOCKS
CAMP STOOLS
CAMP TABLES
CAMP BEDS
CAMP CHAIRS

TRY A PAIR OF

"The Slater $3.00 Shoe for Men"
A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.
NOT A SPECULATION.
If your dealer does not keep them, write to us.
GEO. T. SLATER & SONS,
MONTREAL.

IN CITY POUND.

One bay mare, white face brand CT on left hip, will be sold by auction at City Pound, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, May 30th, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.
In City Pound May 21st, 1895. my28-3t

R. LAYRITZ'S NURSERY,
CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA.
Grand assortment of Azaleas Rhododendron, Clematis in flower now. Come and see them. Price Cannas—Ready for planting now; to flower immediately. Mme Crozy—Deepest vermillion, gold bordered. Alphonse Bouvier—Brightest crimson. Florence Vaughan—Orange yellow with bright red spots. T. D. Cabos—Distinct rich apricot, purple leaves. my27-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE
—OF—
Household Furniture
We will sell by auction in our salerooms,
COR. BROAD ST. AND TROUNCE AVE.
—ON—
Thursday Next, at 2 p.m.
By order of several parties giving up housekeeping, a large quantity of Furniture and Effects, including several bed sets in hardwood, box, wire and top mattresses, bed and single lounges, toilet sets, dining tables, sideboards, bureaus, washstands, 3 dozen wood chairs, cane chairs, mirrors, fine baby buggy, cooking and heating stoves, blankets, camp bedsteads, occasional and centre tables sewing machines, pictures hanging lamps, Standard lamps, easy chairs, carpets, rugs, a very fine
COLLECTION OF STAMPS
belonging to Mr. W. E. Buck (now on view), crockery, glassware, kitchen tables and chairs, etc., etc.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
my28 Leading Auctioneers.

CHARITY CONCERT
TO BE HELD AT
"HOCHELAGA," ROCKLAND AVENUE,
—ON—
Wednesday, May 29th, at 8 p.m.
Refreshments. Admission 50c.
my28-2t

Mrs. Dr. L Runyon, chiropodist, manicuring, and removing superfluous hair, facial blemishes; all kind cosmetics for sale, face bleaching and face steaming, at Five Sisters block, rooms 33 and 35; office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.